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CARTER'S NORTH CAROLINA SPEECH ON MILITARY STRENGTH SCORED

AU191527Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 19 Mar 78 AU

[Text] In a recent statement in North Carolina, the leader of U.S. imperialism, Carter, demanded development, together with the growth of nuclear might, of American conventional forces to be able to intervene and promptly respond to eventual requests for military assistance by allies and friendly countries. This statement is a new confirmation of American efforts to reinforce its war machine as well as a reflection of the U.S. imperialist's designs to exert control and practice diktat wherever possible on both its European allies and on other regions of the world. Carter also called for the development of the U.S. naval strength.

Statements of this kind by top leaders of U.S. imperialism are preceded and followed by unrestricted military activity. Within the framework of such activity, a few hours prior to his statement, the leader of the American administration, Carter, watched combined maneuvers in the Atlantic on board the U.S. Eisenhower aircraft carrier.

This statement and the military maneuvers are a new escalation of war blackmail and weapon brandishing practiced by the U.S. imperialist against the peoples of the world. At the same time, they reject the demagogy of the imperialist-revisionist propaganda on so-called general disarmament and security, detente, arms race restrictions and the like spread by the town criers of the two superpowers at numerous meetings and conferences held in Helsinki, Belgrade, Vienna, Geneva. Bern and elsewhere. All this long chain of meetings and conference is part of the wide demagogic campaign waged by the United States, the Soviet Union and their followers, its aim being to mislead the world public, to pull wool over the public's eyes in order to facilitate the implementation of their general imperialist strategy, to establish their hegemony and control in various parts of the world.

HOXHA VISITS GJIROKASTER, ADDRESSES RALLY

17 Mar Speech

AU181733Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 17 Mar 78 AU

["Recorded Excerpts" from speech by Enver Hoxha, first secretary of AWP Central Committee, at a rally in Gjirokaster on 17 March]

[Text] Very dear mothers sisters, brothers, comrades, young pioneers, all the people of Gjirokaster District, particularly the people of the city: I greet you all wholeheartedly on behalf of all the party, all comrades and personally. [applause, chants of "party, Enver--we are ready forever"]

I am very happy to be here among you today. I have wanted very much to come here frequently. Well, you will say, what happened, why did you not come? [audience roars with laughter; applause] But you understand why I was unable to do this. When I spoke to you at the time you dedicated the obelisk and the important museum complex associated with it, my heart cried out to come but work prevented me. However, as I told you, my heart was here, among you. [applause]

Naturally, you want to hear from me how things are going, both in our country and abroad. This is natural. But I am not the first to come here, because other leadership comrades from Tirana have been here frequently and put you in the picture, and you are fully informed about the situation.

This means that you are politically and ideologically aware, that you are aware of the internal and external events. Even so, I too want to tell you something. What shall I tell you? I will tell you good things, because a lot of good things have been and are being achieved in our country. Our country is a country of treasures. Yes, yes, a country of treasures. And its greatest treasures are the people and the party. [applause]

Our people are invincible, they did not disappear down through the centuries and they will not disappear in the centuries to come. The people created that magnificent vitality, that boldness, that valor, that determination which enabled them to resist [word indistinct] of nature, to resist innumerable invasions and to create their culture, an ancient culture the rays of which also illuminated the other cultures around us. Our vitality grew in scope and strength. Physically, our people, united as a nation, remained bound to these territories, to these mountains, to these plains, to these valleys. They did not lose their customs. They preserved their language and developed it. They were assimilated neither by the Roman culture nor by the culture of the ancient Greeks nor by the Ottoman culture nor by the invasions of modern times. But how did our people emerge from all this wretchedness? Well, they emerged stronger than ever, like the **Anteus** of Greek mythology, because they kept their feet firmly on this soil, because their spirit was firmly bound to this soil. Well, this people is among the greatest of all treasures. [applause]

Here in Gjirokaster we have a saying: **Father,** make me in your image. This people brought forth the party from their bosom, the Communist Party of Albania which we now call the AWP. [applause] I will not go on to tell you how it was born, how it was formed; but it is important that you should know and that you should remember this always: This party was born here, in your bosom. We, your sons and daughters, shared with you on our shoulders the centuries-old wretchedness, the poverty and suffering which, like our ancestors, we always wanted to shake off. But how were we to do this? Our people for their very survival and precisely from this great experience--not only of our own people but also of all the international proletariat and of all the peoples (?in their evolution)--it was precisely from this that Marx, Engels and Lenin worked out the theory that the old world must be overthrown, that the new world must be born.

In the same way that the progressive bourgeoisie overthrew feudalism, the proletariat, too, with its allies, the poor peasantry, must overthrow the bourgeoisie and assume power. With what? With the rifle, because otherwise the bourgeoisie will not surrender power. Ours was a small party, but in its blood was that courage, valor, maturity and wisdom of the people and, above all, of the working class, regardless of the fact that our working class was small in size. But it had the great theory of Karl Marx and of Lenin [applause] that inspired the party, and the party in turn inspired the people, telling them: Enslavement cannot be shaken off except by our own hands, freedom cannot be won without struggle and sacrifices. The people listened to their party. That is why the party also has always listened to and continues to listen to the people. The people and party are in complete unity; this is the greatest victory of our times. [applause] They have not been few--sisters and brothers, you know about the efforts and struggles of our people, of our grandfathers and great grandfathers against bloodthirsty enemies. But the maturity was not there, the maturity that was achieved during World War II. There was not that leadership of the proletariat needed to lead them to total victory.

Yes, our people and our ancestors have fought. This is 1978. In 1878 the meeting of the League of Albanians took place in Prizren, under the presidency of that distinguished patriot, Abdyl Frasheri, the brother of **Naim and Sami** Frasheri. Why did that happen?

It was done to save and to unite Albania, the Albanian nation, the Albanian people from the enslavement of the Osmanis, to save them from the enslavement and intrigues of the imperialist powers and of the Serb, Montenegrin and other chauvinists. Abdyl Frasheri, the president, held the first meeting here, in Gjirokaster, on 23 July. Here, the assembly of Gjirokaster and its chairman, Abdyl Frasheri, declared that Albania would be and must be free and autonomous, united and unified. The Prizren gathering itself, which took place toward the end of the year, was to fight with weapons, the pen, knowledge, and diplomacy. Committees were set up throughout Albania, guerrilla bands were created and they clashed.

Our president, Abdyl Frasheri, declared to the Congress of Berlin: You have done your work, now we will do ours. The Congress of Berlin, as history tells it, was called the congress of the three emperors: the emperor of Prussia, the tsar emperor of Russia and the emperor of Austria. They wanted to feed each other's ambitions at the expense of the peoples, and particularly at the expense of our people. Thus, they truncated our homeland, Albania. But our ancestors fought [words indistinct] for the unity of the Albanian nation.

This morning Abdyl Frasheri passed through Kapshtice, in Korce, and the people welcomed this with great enthusiasm. And with great enthusiasm they will take him through Kolonje and and Dangelli, to the home of the Frasheri, now a museum. He will stay there until the day of the anniversary of the Prizren League and, after that, a magnificent funeral will be organized in Tirana. The AWP Central Committee and the government have adopted a decision authorizing the erection of magnificent mausoleums in the beautiful and large park in Tirana for Naim, Abdyl and Sami [the three Frasheri brothers]. Sami's remains, unfortunately, are still in the (Euup) cemetery of Istanbul.

We are grateful to the Turkish people who have respectfully preserved the remains of the Albanian patriots, just as we also thanked the Greek people who had carefully preserved the remains of Hasan Prishtina, also returned to us. But we nurture hopes that the Turkish people and government will also return the remains of Sami Frasheri, that great philosopher and patriot, who fought with spirit and heart for this people and their land, for the mountains, the hills and the livestock that he wrote about in his poems. He was also one of the greatest philosophers and philologists of the Turkish Empire. [applause]

I have digressed here, dear mothers, sisters and brothers, to point out that our ancestors have fought and that we are following in their footsteps. Therefore, the tasks currently facing us in this so magnificent internal situation is to make our people more and more happy and joyful with each passing day. It is to turn our Albania into a garden filled with flowers, to continue to temper our Albanian man with unprecedented socialist and communist patriotism, to raise him ideologically and politically so that he may understand things, that he may understand first of all the homeland and that this homeland, which we are making more beautiful and which will be made even more beautiful in the future, must be defended. This homeland can only be defended with a strong and steel-like Marxist-Leninist party in the lead. [applause]

Let us understand well that there must be not a single crack in the unity between the party and the people. This is the profound meaning of the political and ideological problems, the understanding that personal interests, that everyone's feelings--because everyone has feelings--everyone feels greater love for one or the other [sentence as heard]. Sometimes people also get angry with each other, with or without reasons. But even when such things happen, since we are all human, we must (?appreciate) what I told you before: the unity of the people, the unity of the people with the party, because the enemies exploit these little things which are remnants in our midst.

These must be resolved and must be resolved wisely and benevolently instead of arrogantly and in the spirit of: "Do this because I say so." No. It must be done by persuasion, reason. Then the enemy will find no cracks and these remnants will not be allowed to grow. Our theory teaches us that if they are allowed to grow they could become dangerous. Our party [words indistinct] has also mastered the theory of Marx, Lenin and Stalin and wants to save people, even those who commit errors, through patience, patience and patience to the last! This is because when people do not walk straight it means that they are entangled in thorns. What must we do? (?In this case) take the sickle and cut those thorns. [words indistinct] [applause]

It is because the party understands these things and because the people understand these things that we have achieved these great results, primarily economic results. Our economy has grown stronger, much stronger. It has been modernized on the socialist path. This applies to both industry and agriculture. When some kulak or moneylender would say: There comes the administration of the thyme; you understand the meaning--the administration of the mountain, of the thyme [herb that grows in the mountains], it is worth nothing. [Hoxha chuckles--applause and laughter] Well, well, but the fact is that this administration of the thyme became an administration of steel; and this administration forgot neither the steel nor the thyme, the medicinal herbs. It gave priority to the construction of industry; to the building of heavy industry, factories, combines, hydroelectric powerplants, the engineering industry, and it created all these combines, it set them in motion for the good of the people. It made the people forget those times of suffering and hardships--times filled with hardly anything else--the days when even needles had to come from abroad. Our imports have now been and are being reduced because a powerful industry has been built in our country, an industry that has become a foundation enabling the party, the administration and the people to fulfill our current plan, to envisage clearly and to fulfill the next plan and the one following.

Let us take agriculture. Agriculture has entered the socialist path. More than that, it has become stronger--agriculture is the foundation of our economy and industry. This is why the party teaches us that industry is the leader and agriculture the foundation. Industry cannot develop as it should without agriculture. We must, therefore, attach great importance to both, and particularly in these times. The working class thinks about the countryside and the countryside thinks about the working class. The party struggles so that the countryside can catch up with the cities. But our countryside has changed completely, throughout Albania. It has become beautiful. Foreigners are astonished when they visit our villages and countryside. They are astonished when they see that in Lapardha alone--the Lapardha that used to be the estate of the Vrionis--there are now 100 higher cadres and 250 middle cadres who have graduated from agricultural schools. The party's road will lead to schooling even for the most ordinary young cooperativist girl. But as the people's saying goes: There is no end to goodness. [applause] Therefore, let us work, wherever we may be, wholeheartedly, lovingly, ardently and wisely.

Let us make a technical and scientific revolution; let us make revolution in everything--revolution in the countryside, revolution in the factories, revolution in the family, too--because there are also some remnants in the family, right? Let us not forget them. The more sound the family, the greater is the love among us and the more rapidly we will progress. By this I mean that everything is achieved by work, by sweat, by our own efforts, mental and physical, through the means that the party has given us. We must increase these means, we must perfect them so that we may produce by our own hands, by our own brains and by our own efforts all that we need: things of beauty and value, things well made.

[Announcer] Comrade Enver Hoxha then spoke about some problems pertaining to the international situation and particularly the struggle of the peoples against the two superpowers and the severe political, economic and social crisis currently eroding the capitalist and revisionist world. He also spoke about the international position of our country and the respect and sympathy enjoyed by Socialist Albania in the world today. In conclusion, addressing himself particularly to the people of Gjirokaster District, Comrade Enver stated:

[Hoxha] Your district has achieved good results in industry, agriculture and in education. There is great determination throughout the district, there is discipline at work, discipline in the factories and also in the cooperatives. Great progress has also been achieved by our [Greek] minority in Dropull, socialist patriots that they are, united like flesh to the bone with their Albanian brethren. There has also been great progress in the region of Laberja. Therefore, with great confidence, on the basis of the decisions of the Seventh AWP Congress and of the plenums held after the congress, on the basis of the fourth plenum--which dwelt particularly on the issues concerning plan fulfillment--the party requires from you, the people of Gjirokaster, men and women, as indeed from all the people of Albania, that you should all mobilize yourselves as one, that we may overfulfill our plan.

Long live the party! Long live the people of Gjirokaster and of the regions! Glory to Marxism-Leninism! [applause]

Further Hoxha Activities, Remarks

LD191037Y Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 19 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, March 19, /ATA/--In continuation of his visit to Gjirokaster, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, Comrade Enver Hoxha, accompanied by Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha, member of the Central Committee of the party, had a meeting with cadres of the party, state power and mass organisations of the Gjirokaster District. Attending the meeting were also leading cadres of the party and state power of the districts of Tepelena and Permet.

The first secretary of the party committee of the district, Ali Manaj informed Comrade Enver Hoxha of the work being made by the party organisation in the district, and revolutionary mobilisation, drive and enthusiasm of the working people of the city and countryside to carry into practice the historic decisions of the 7th congress of the party as well as those of the recent plenums of the Central Committee of the party. Likewise, the first secretary of the party committee of the Permet District Gemal Bregasi made a review of the work of the party and of the development of the economy in the Permet District.

Then the floor was taken by many leading cadres of economy, culture and army. Among those who took the floor were also cadres from Vrisara and Dropulli i Poshtem. After bringing to Comrade Enver Hoxha the cordial greetings of his co-peasants of minority, Pavlo Konomi, chairman of the People's Council of the united agricultural cooperative of Vrisera, said that they are very happy and joyful that they are advancing on the brilliant road of the party, therefore they are striving to recompense with their conscious work, with their unsparing sweat to the advantage of the socialist homeland the blessings the party brought to the people. We, said Llambi Gjika, men-in-charge of a sector in the high type agricultural cooperative of Dropulli i Poshtem, received 24 quintals of wheat per hectare some years ago, whereas last year we received 38 quintals per hectare, whereas in maize 60 quintals per hectare. The people lead a happy life. Hundreds of higher and middle cadres of this region are working not only in Dropulli, but far and wide [in] the country.

After congratulating them for these achievements Comrade Enver Hoxha inquired for the functioning of the schools in the Greek language, if they regularly receive the newspaper LLAIKO VIMA and books in the Greek language. The Greek language, Comrade Enver Hoxha continued, is a beautiful language. He expressed his satisfaction when he learned that these affairs run well.

At the end of this meeting, Comrade Enver Hoxha spoke about some important problems and gave very valuable instructions. Economy, said he, is closely linked with the people, with the workers, cooperativists and cadres. We dedicate the progress we have made in economy to the correct line of our party, our ideology. And it is a fact, that our cadres have mastered and have reflected this ideology also in the people.

The party, stressed Comrade Enver Hoxha, has constantly spoken about the technical-scientific revolution, which is of extraordinary importance when it is understood in the Marxist-Leninist way. Our party has always understood it in this way. It is only the revisionists who replace the class struggle with the technical-scientific revolution because they are against the seizure of the state power by the proletariat.

The deepening of the technical-scientific revolution is vigorously advancing in our country, pointed out Comrade Enver Hoxha. Recently, the Political Bureau and the government have undertaken a detailed study on this question. This study comes from the base, from you. It involves considerable numbers of great scientific and technical problems the solution of which will serve for the realisation of the great tasks of the current five-year plan and the future five-year plan.

The great progress made by our country, stressed Comrade Enver Hoxha, owes to the correct line of the party, to its implementation.

Continuing his speech, Comrade Enver Hoxha said that we the communists and the cadres should constantly think of the party future of our people, of the constant strengthening of the socialist society, the consolidation of the victories we have achieved and will achieve under the leadership of our Marxist-Leninist party. We should never do anything without pondering it in our minds and without viewing it in this prism. The future is built having as its foundation the present. If the present is built correctly, if it lies on sound, steel foundations, thus, if the walls and the battlements of this castle are built well and they are strong, then the future is guaranteed.

We should always draw conclusions from the events in the world, from history, said he, we should find out the cause of those events in order to make the necessary deductions and arm the party and the people to fight against the shortcomings and the difficulties we are faced with and to consolidate the achieved victories.

After speaking of the great changes that have taken place in the world, the class struggle being waged today on an international scale, as well as the attack of the imperialists bourgeoisie and modern, Khrushchevite, Yugoslav revisionism, etc., against socialism and Marxism-Leninism, he broadly dwelt on the causes of the birth of revisionism in and the degeneration of the former socialist countries. From all these events and from many others of the kind, he said, we should draw many lessons for the present and future of socialism in our country.

The situation in our country, Comrade Enver Hoxha went further on, is very strong. With us the party is on the sound rails of Marxism-Leninism. Socialism is successfully being built in Albania, the revolutionary patriotic socialist spirit is on the rise. We should consolidate the victories and should constantly work to march forward, always led by the compass of Marxism-Leninism.

We must profoundly master Marxism-Leninism as a theory, but this is not enough. We should apply this theory in all the directions of the all-round development of our society, taking always well into consideration the fact that our Albanian socialist society is being built and is developing in an hostile capitalist-revisionist ocean, which tries by all manner of means to influence directly or indirectly to hinder our forward march.

The sound education of the cadres of the party and the broad masses of the people, said he, is of first hand importance, because it is the party and the people that should understand that socialism is built only under the leadership of a party that always strictly implements at any time and at any situation the principles of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin.

The party should understand and should make it clear to the masses that every stage of the development, of the progress, creates new conditions in our socialist society. If these new conditions are created as required, then the country marches surely towards progress. If these conditions are not understood and develop in a wrong way, then the country does not march towards progress, but towards regress. The party should always bear in mind these two eventualities and should fight persistently and unceasingly for the progress against the regress.

All these victories of the party and people constitute a powerful basis, which should be preserved sound and pure. Here, Comrade Enver Hoxha went on, comes to the fore the great role of the party, of its line, which should always be a Marxist-Leninist line, in compliance with the conditions of our country and the problems that should be solved with care and maturity in every stage, never forgetting the perspective, the future, we should reach. Then Comrade Enver Hoxha spoke about the importance of the educative work for the moulding of the new man of our socialist society. He also spoke about the development of the class struggle.

Comrade Enver Hoxha explained further on the importance of the struggle waged by the PLA on the two sides, both against opportunism and sectarianism. It is said, he pointed out that the right-wing opportunism is the actual danger. This is true, but the left-wing opportunism, sectarianism, is no less dangerous than the right-wing opportunism. The party's line is in struggle with these two extremes. The ideology of our party is that ideology which combats opportunism, but at the same time it combats sectarianism as well.

In conclusion Comrade Enver Hoxha said that the party members wherever they live and work must cast their glance beyond the work they are charged with, beyond the duty they are charged with and they must understand that their role and mission is great, that they bear a great responsibility. The work of the communist does not end with the accomplishment of this or that special task he is charged with, but it is his duty to be in the van and lead the people, the class towards new roads, to find the ways for the solution of future problems and to create the means to construct this new road in unity of thought and action. It is only in this way that the line of our party, which is illuminated by the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, will be implemented at present and in the future.

Comrade Enver Hoxha wished successes to the comrades of the Gjirokaster, Tepelena and Permet districts and expressed the conviction that the working people of these districts will work with all their forces, with courage, bravery, wisdom and means to fulfil and overfulfil the tasks in all the fields of life. Then Comrade Enver Hoxha paid a visit to the clothing enterprise named after the heroine "Bule Naipi." The beloved leader of the party and people was welcomed with fiery applause and acclamation. Comrade Enver Hoxha got acquainted with the products and appraised the good work done by this factory.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AT END OF ZHIVKOV JAPAN VISIT

For the apparent text published by RABOTNICHESKO DELO of the Japanese-Bulgarian communique issued at the conclusion of the visit by State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov to Japan, see the Japan section of the 21 March Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

MLADENOV, HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER HOLD TALKS IN SOFIA

AU201925Y Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 20 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 20 (BTA)--The official talks held here today between the foreign ministers of Bulgaria and Hungary, Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Frigyes Puja, proceeded at full unanimity on all discussed matters.

The two parties to the talks considered the progress of Bulgaro-Hungarian relations and the prospects for their further all-round deepening. They underlined that expansion of bilateral relations in the interests of the Bulgarian and Hungarian people and in a contribution to consolidating cohesion of the socialist community. [sentence as received]

Mr Mladenov and Puja emphasized the great importance of the meetings and talks held between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Janos Kadar for the upsurge of Bulgaro-Hungarian cooperation. During the talks the two sides exchanged information on the tasks facing at present the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the two states in implementation of the decisions taken by the latest party congresses.

The two foreign ministers discussed also a great number of international issues. Dwelling on the process of detente, they assessed the contribution of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community to the struggle for consolidation of world peace. They also attached attention to the numerous initiatives of the socialist community countries aimed at making a headway in the process of bringing the armaments race to a halt, for prohibition of the new weapon--the nuclear bomb.

Both sides reaffirmed their position of principle on the liquidation of the Middle East crisis and the conflict in the Horn of Africa, in the southern part of the African Continent. They voice support to the efforts of Vietnam to settle peacefully the conflict with Kampuchea.

Dinner Toasts Reported

AU202111Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 20 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, gave an official dinner at the Boyana residence in honor of his Hungarian colleague Frigyes Puja. During the dinner, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two foreign ministers toasted each other.

Petur Mladenov stressed that the current meetings in Sofia are another bright demonstration of the friendship between the Bulgarian and Hungarian peoples, a friendship based on wonderful traditions. He stressed that this year is the 30th anniversary of the signing of the first treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance between the two countries, a document which placed our historic relations upon a new basis, giving them socialist contents and enriching them with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Petur Mladenov stressed the inspired impetus to the dynamic development of the mutual relations between the two parties given by the first leaders Todor Zhivkov and Janos Kadar, whose meetings and talks have already contributed to the fruitful mutual cooperation.

After recalling the principled Bulgarian positions on many topical international questions, Petur Mladenov concluded by expressing the deep conviction that the present meetings and talks will facilitate the further strengthening and developing of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between Bulgaria and Hungary.

In his reply, Frigyes Puja pointed out that the Hungarian people followed the quick development of fraternal Bulgaria with a great interest and sympathy, and highly value the achievements of the Bulgarian people in constructing the developed socialist society. He stressed the great role of the two countries' leaders, Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Janos Kadar, for the constant developing and strengthening of the two countries' cooperation. He further stressed that the talks with Premier Petur Mladenov have proved the full unity of thought on all international questions which were discussed.

Finally, Frigyes Puja expressed deep concern for the hotbeds of tension which endanger world peace, as well as for the situation in the Middle East, where the separatist initiatives hinder a just and comprehensive solution to the problems.

PRAVDA PUBLISHES LEADERS' TREATY ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

LD201421Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Mar 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear comrades:

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the Bulgarian State Council and Council of Ministers, the Bulgarian people and on our own behalf we send the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, the entire Soviet people and you personally wholehearted congratulations and the most cordial wishes on our common holiday--the 30th anniversary of the friendship, cooperation and mutual aid treaty between Bulgaria and the USSR.

The treaty signed on 18 March 1948 reflected the Bulgarian people's innermost desires and their age-old closeness and friendly relations with the Russian and Soviet peoples. This treaty, based on the monolithic alliance of the BCP and the CPSU, on the unshakable class ideological foundation of Marxism-Leninism and on the identical socioeconomic system which vividly personifies the principles of proletarian internationalism, was an historic document of program importance in the development of Bulgarian-Soviet relations and in the strengthening and deepening of the friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and the USSR. Being the reliable international guarantee of Bulgaria's existence, national independence and state sovereignty, the treaty was an effective factor in all of our country's development and socialist building.

The new Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, cooperation and mutual aid treaty signed on 12 March 1967 developed and enriched the principles of the 1948 treaty, raised the relations between Bulgaria and the USSR to a still higher level and opened up still brighter horizons before them.

The past 30 years of the validity of the treaty of alliance between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union have been a period of constant development, expansion and enrichment of the relations between our countries, of the total blossoming of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and of its transformation into a mighty creative force. The principles enshrined in the treaties of alliance have been further developed and solidified in a whole system of bilateral agreements which have transformed the cooperation between Bulgaria and the USSR into a broad, all-embracing and dynamic process which is yielding increasingly rich fruits.

Selfless Soviet aid has been the main precondition for insuring that the People's Republic of Bulgaria has joined the leading ranks of mankind's progress and has been transformed into a modern industrial-agrarian state with a flourishing culture, science and education, an established socialist way of life and high international prestige.

Today our people, shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Soviet people and the socialist community peoples, are devoting all their strength to implementing the 11th BCP Congress decisions and are successfully implementing the task of building a developed socialist society.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to make its contribution to consolidating the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and to strengthening real socialism's might and influence. As before, our country will participate actively in the joint struggle of the USSR and the other fraternal countries against the attempts by reactionary forces to return the world to cold war times and will struggle to assert Leninist principles in international relations, to consolidate the positions which have been won in international detente and to transform detente into a continuous, stable and irreversible process.

Being at a high level of maturing in their relations, Bulgaria and the Soviet Union are today pursuing the joint policy line of the BCP and the CPSU of comprehensive rapprochement between the two countries and peoples by implementing the accords reached during the Bulgarian party-government delegation's official friendly visit to the USSR in 1977. The BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to strengthen and steadily develop the friendship, fraternity, cooperation and rapprochement with the CPSU and the USSR in the interests of our peoples and the cause of peace, socialism and communism.

We wish you, dear comrades, and through you all Soviet communists and the fraternal Soviet people wonderful new successes in building a communist society, in implementing the majestic plans of the 25th CPSU congress and in the struggle for international security, lasting peace and social progress. [signed] T. Zhivkov; S. Todorov

ATANASOV RECEIVES CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION

AU202104Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 20 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Georgi Atanasov, BCP Central Committee secretary, today received the delegation of the CPSU Central Committee led by Stepan Avetisyan, deputy head of a CPSU Central Committee department. The meeting took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and was attended by Valentin Pavlov, adviser at the USSR Embassy in Sofia.

BTA STATEMENT ON ISRAELI MILITARY ACTION IN LEBANON

AU1714347 Sofia BTA in English 1346 GMT 17 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 17 (BTA)--On March 15 Israel launched a military attack against the Republic of Lebanon, which resulted in the occupation of the southern part of the territory of that sovereign state. Many Lebanese settlements are air raided massively. The casualties among the Lebanese citizens and the Palestinian refugees are many. Heavy material losses have been inflicted.

Israel's aggressive actions are again further aggravating the situation in the Middle East, demonstrating once again that it has not abandoned at all its expansionist plans towards the neighbouring Arab states, that it is seeking, through most brutal acting, through most brutal action to annihilate the Palestine Liberation Organization--the legitimate and generally recognized representative of the Arab people of Palestine, the organizer and inspirer of their just struggle for the restoration of their lawful national rights.

Undoubtedly this new aggression is being carried out with the tacit approval of the imperialist circles, whose interests Israel is protecting in the Middle East. It has been predetermined and is aimed at dealing yet another blow at the Arab national-liberation movement and at diverting the attention and the efforts towards a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the Middle East crisis.

Israel has once again exposed itself as an aggressor who exploits the separatist talks with Egypt as a screen behind which to conceal the genuine core of its policy and intentions. The aggression comes as a further proof that Israel's ultimate aim is to forcefully impose such a solution to the Middle East conflict, that will best suit its aggressive aspirations at annexing neighbouring Arab lands, which is also in harmony with the interests of world imperialism.

The present events in the Middle East come to justify the alarm repeatedly expressed by the countries of the socialist community headed by the Soviet Union and by the progressive and peace-loving forces in the world, that the lack of solution to the Middle East conflict poses a grave danger to peace.

The BTA was authorized to announce that the People's Republic of Bulgaria condemns resolutely the Israeli armed attack against Lebanon and insists on curbing the aggression, on the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanese territory.

ARAB DIPLOMATS ISSUE DECLARATION AGAINST ISRAEL

AU1815307 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 18 Mar 78 AU

[Text] The heads of the Arab diplomatic missions accredited to Sofia have disseminated a declaration in which they emphasized that the aim of the Israeli Zionists was to completely occupy southern Lebanon. This again proves the Israeli's aggressive nature [words indistinct] provocation against the world public opinion, the international legal norms and the UN resolution.

The declaration calls for raising a voice of protest against the Israeli aggression and exerting pressure on Israel to immediately halt the present military adventure until a final withdrawal of its forces from all occupied Arab territories is achieved. The (?fifth) war in this area toward which Israel is aiming, the declaration emphasizes, will not contribute to the interests of world security. It can only exacerbate the situation in the Middle East and make the prospects for establishing lasting and just peace in this area remote.

CTK REPORTS BILAK ADDRESS TO CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD191830Y Prague CTK in English 1600 GMT 19 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Prague, March 19, CETEKA--"In fraternal unity with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, our strength, knowledge and abilities to cope with even the most complex tasks are multipled," member of the Communist Party Presidium and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak said in his contribution to the discussion at the Central Committee session here on March 15.

"This is demonstrated convincingly also by the joint space flight of Soviet and Czechoslovak cosmonauts which fills us with pride and enormous joy. It is another example of the selfless cooperation, fraternity and socialist internationalism...our membership in the socialist community gives us strength and certainty, our people have bright prospects of a happy future."

Bilak said that the greater the successes of the socialist countries and of the international communist and national liberation movement, the fiercer the attacks of world imperialism against the progressive forces.

"In the struggle against the socialist countries, the reactionary forces of imperialism, from positions of overt and covert anticommunism, anti-Sovietism, intensify the psychological warfare and use ever more devious methods of forms of ideological subversion," Vasil Bilak said.

"Their method is to attack Leninism, real socialism [word indistinct], and divide the socialist states, to pit them against each other, to sow mistrust among them, to cast doubts on the positions of the various fraternal parties, and to take a consistently differentiated approach to them.

"By this insidious method they are trying to impair the unity of the leadership of the individual fraternal parties. Everyone who is ready to betray his people is useful for them. They have no moral inhibitions, their weapons are lies, half-truths. They put together various pamphlets, so-called documents about individual members of the leadership, about their stands, attitudes, intentions, alleged statements and the like. In this way they prepare the ground for their propaganda, for spreading uncertainty among the masses, for paralyzing their initiative, for weakening the active support given to our policy."

Vasil Bilak said it should not be ignored that also governments, parliaments and heads of state are taking part in antisocialist actions.

He pointed out that certain U.S. representatives support various renegades, and under the pretext of protecting human rights, interfere in the internal affairs of the socialist countries.

"In the last analysis, however, that fact that representatives of capitalist governments, parliaments and heads of state take part in the ideological struggle against the socialist countries does not testify to the power of the bourgeois propaganda and its effectiveness, but on the contrary proves that it has exhausted its traditional possibilities.

Vasil Bilak stressed that thanks to the growing might and activity of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, relaxation of international tension asserts itself ever more as the tendency which determines present-day developments, and which is being given active support of revolutionary, democratic and peace-loving forces.

"Ever larger sections of the ruling circles in the capitalist countries are forced to admit that in the conditions of the world alignment of forces today, peaceful coexistence of countries with differing social systems is the only sensible alternative."

Bilak pointed out that Czechoslovakia and the other socialist countries are working for consistent and full implementation of the principles of the final act of the Helsinki conference, and that despite the attempts of the United States and certain other NATO countries to misuse the Belgrade meeting for a revision of the final act, its validity to the full extent has been preserved thanks to the unified, coordinated course of action of the countries of the socialist community with the support of certain non-aligned and realistically thinking politicians from the capitalist countries.

"There is no other more important task today than to mobilize world public opinion against the attempts of the militarist reactionary NATO circles which escalate the arms race, are developing the neutron bomb and producing other deadly weapons...

"It certainly cannot be ruled out that the military-industrial complex will assert its interests. Even if this happens, our efforts will not have been in vain: The American policy will stand exposed as an anti-peace policy before the world public, directed against the interest of mankind."

Vasil Bilak said that Czechoslovakia's stand in relation to the capitalist and developing countries, as approved by the 15th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, remains unchanged.

"Certain new phenomena which appeared in Indochina, in the Middle East or in the so-called Horn of Africa change nothing in our clear standpoint," Bilak said, expressing support for the just fight of the Vietnamese people for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity in the conflict with Cambodia, and for the just fight of the Ethiopian people against the attempts of Somali reaction to liquidate the gains of the Ethiopian people's revolution.

Vasil Bilak said that Czechoslovakia's foreign policy is based on the Leninist principles of coexistence of countries with differing social systems.

"It is the purpose of our every step to contribute as much as possible to the policy of peace and progress. On the whole, we are successful in this, even though--as Comrade Husak pointed out-exceedingly malevolent attacks are being directed against Czechoslovakia.

He said that Czechoslovakia devotes special attention to its relations with Federal Germany and Austria. "On our part, we created no obstacles and caused no problems which might have a negative influence on mutual relations. But to have good neighbourly relations cannot be only the one-sided wish of Czechoslovakia. The Presidium of the Communist Party Central Committee decided that Comrade Husak should accept the invitation of the president of the FRG Government to visit the FRG next month. We believe that it will be a mutually useful visit."

"In our relations with Austria, there was a certain activation in recent times, there were certain positive steps which open new possibilities for broader and deeper allround cooperation. The Czechoslovak side is creating all the necessary conditions for these possibilities to be used and realized."

Vasil Bilak said that the People's Republic of China is a special chapter in Czechoslovakia's international relations. Even after the death of Mao Tse-tung and certain changes in domestic policy, China practices anti-Sovietism and pursues an anti-socialist, anti-peace policy.

He pointed out that the Peking leadership describes the Soviet Union as the most dangerous source of a new world war, and that according to the infamous theory of the "three worlds" it is ready to ally itself against the Soviet Union with anyone, including the extreme imperialist reaction and American imperialism.

"The Peking leadership continues to proclaim the inevitability of a worldwide armed conflict, wages a struggle against the efforts of the socialist countries to deepen the relaxation of international tension, to halt the arms race and to achieve disarmament. This policy of the Chinese leadership plays into the hands of the world reaction and constitutes a grave threat to peace and progress.

"In the existing situation, nothing remains but to oppose this anti-socialist, anti-peace, anti-national policy and to believe in the wisdom of the Chinese people, in its ability to lead this great country back onto the road of progress and peace. In coordination with the other countries of the socialist community, we are ready to improve our interstate relations with the People's Republic of China on the basis of equality and non-interference."

Vasil Bilak said that the conference of central committee secretaries in Budapest was another step toward further development of mutual cooperation of the fraternal communist and workers parties, that it produced valuable results and extensive information on the work of individual parties in the sphere of ideology and propaganda directed [word indistinct] sphere of ideology and propaganda directed abroad. It also worked out a number of important concrete proposals for a joint course of action.

He said it was necessary to expect that the ideological struggle will not abate even during the process of detente and that it was imperative to counter the coordinated hostile propaganda by equally well coordinated, and particularly "equally well equipped in terms of material, technology and personnel" propaganda of the socialist countries. He said this fully confirms the words of Leonid I. Brezhnev that to have a strong ideological apparatus at one's disposal is equally important as to have a strong defence capability.

Bilak underlined that the communist parties in a number of capitalist states have changed into such a political force which ever more influences in developments in the bourgeois society, and that broad masses of people in these countries ever more urgently call for changes which would improve their living conditions and safeguard democracy and progress.

"It remains a highly urgent task of the communist and workers parties to strengthen the unity and [word indistinct] on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism," Bilak said, adding that an overwhelming majority of the communist parties form a united front of the struggle for peace and imperialist [word indistinct] and support the peoples fighting for national liberation, social emancipation and social progress.

"We ascribe special importance to the Berlin conference of communist and workers parties of European states, the conclusions of which are a good basis for strengthening the internationalist solidarity and cooperation of the communist and workers parties."

Vasil Bilak said that the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia requires unswerving loyalty to the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism and its constant development and enrichment by new experience.

It proceeds from organic unity of the national and internationalist responsibility of communists, rejects national limitation just as underestimation of national interests, and regards proletarian internationalism as one of the main principles of Marxism-Leninism, because renouncement of this principle weakens the communist movement and serves the interests of its class enemies.

Differing conditions or even different views on certain questions must not be an obstacle to coordinated actions of the fraternal parties on the international scale, and even less so can they be used to justify attacks against the countries of real socialism and their communist parties, Vasil Bilak said.

"It is necessary, understandable and logical that the communist and workers parties seek new ways and possibilities of increasing their political influence on the masses, their real impact on the development of the society and the state. We also consider it natural that every party, independently and in accordance with its specific conditions, explores and seeks the most optimal, most effective way of its political influence.

"The independence and autonomy of communist parties, their search for various ways of carrying out progressive social changes, is one of the binding norms in relations between Marxist-Leninist parties, and this was confirmed in the documents of the fraternal parties, including those adopted at the Berlin conference."

"However, life confirms that in seeking one can find the correct way, but also err along incorrect paths. And so, in the present communist and workers movement, besides successes we also come across certain serious problems and difficulties," Vasil Bilak said and added:

"They have appeared as a reflection of reality, when the representatives of some parties were unable to find a correct answer to the new situation. We must categorically reject the claims of enemy propaganda that the difficulties inside the movement are the result of an alleged crisis of our movement, or even that they have been caused by the fact that [word indistinct] 'models' of socialism have failed, that Marxism-Leninism allegedly became outdated no longer meeting the needs of the revolutionary struggle in the conditions of advanced capitalist states, and that the only solution is allegedly the so-called Eurocommunism."

He pointed out that the main source of the difficulties which the communist and workers movement is experiencing is the operation of international imperialism and its policy, which is doing its utmost to [word indistinct] the experiences of the communist parties of the socialist countries, divide them into "dogmatic" and "creative," "conservative" and "progressive," and thus to spoil their mutual relations and upset international solidarity.

"We cannot be indifferent if some representatives of communist and workers parties in fact play into the hands of our class enemies. Open attacks against the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, or disassociation from real socialism cannot serve the interests of the revolutionary movement...

The attacks waged against socialism by the bourgeoisie are natural and a historical necessity. However, it is deplorable that bourgeois propaganda is successful in dragging into these campaigns some representatives of communist parties and their press organs," Vasil Bilak said.

"We shall continue explaining patiently our basic Marxist-Leninist attitude, but we cannot make even the slightest concession from our Marxist-Leninist positions which are a a firm basis of all our activity. We are convinced that we [word indistinct] defend with vigor the results of our efforts which prove the correctness of the political line of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia," Vasil Bilak said in conclusion of his speech.

RUDE PRAVO DISCUSSES CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD201146Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0800 GMT 20 Mar 78 LD

[Press review: RUDE PRAVO on 11th CPCZ Central Committee Plenum]

[Text] An editorial carried by RUDE PRAVO today under the heading "Toward New Successes" returns to the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, which last week assessed the results our party and society have achieved since the 15th CPCZ Congress.

It recalls that the session, which exerted a control function and produced great activity, adopted conclusions aimed at contributing toward the further successful implementation of the tasks set by the congress. It stresses that the conclusions adopted at the meeting have now become an important directive for the activity of party organs and organizations, for communists in state and economic bodies and the entire National Front and that they will undoubtedly serve as an inspiration for further fruitful initiatives throughout society.

RUDE PRAVO says that the report submitted by the party Central Committee Presidium and also the debates at its 11th session demonstrate clearly that since the 15th CPCZ Congress the party and society have achieved further important successes in all areas of the life of our society. RUDE PRAVO points to some of these successes, stressing that the overall review of our society in the first 2 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan confirms the correctness and viability of the social and economic policy of the 15th party congress.

However, the newspaper reminds its readers that the purpose of the meeting was not merely to assess good results achieved. It was also to cast a criticial glance and to indicate solutions. The Central Committee stated very frankly that although we appreciate the positive things which have been achieved, we also see shortcomings. We have not achieved everything for which we have been striving and which has been within our possibilities. RUDE PRAVO says, for instance, that orientation toward a faster growth of effectiveness and the overall quality of work has not yet been manifested sufficiently clearly in the general economic results achieved. There are also considerable reserves in the rate and extent to which the results of science and technology are being applied. We also anticipated greater progress regarding the structure of production and its innovation.

RUDE PRAVO goes on to recall that we still have industrial enterprises which fail to meet planned targets and hamper the work of other enterprises, thus impoverishing our domestic market and making the role the foreign trade sector plays that much more difficult. The paper points out that the critical analysis the Central Committee carried out at its 11th session and the conslusions it adopted serve as a platform to mobilize the forces of the party and the whole of society toward the successful fulfillment of the tasks set out by the 15th congress.

The deliberations of the 11th session of the party Central Committee show the degree of care and concern the party is devoting to the life of the working people and how much it appreciates their initiative and social commitment and how deeply it values their selfless and creative work. RUDE PRAVO recalls that the confidence of the working people in the Communist Party has been deepened further. It stresses that this is because the party drew lessons from the crisis-ridden development, consolidated its ranks, restored and strengthened its unity and is consistently following the Leninist path. Under its leadership the Czechoslovak people have carried out a whole series of the kind of changes that have made our country a firm part of the socialist community and a happy home for our people.

The Presidium report, however, stresses that the authority of the party and the confidence of people in its policy is not given once and for all. It is a continuous process and constitutes a constant struggle to implement the interests of the working people and the needs of the whole of society. The editorial recalls that it is people and their ideological and political maturity, technical expertise and attitude to socialism and party policy who decide every success or failure. It is up to every man. Everyone has his own important place in society, his own share of responsibility.

It is only natural, RUDE PRAVO goes on to say, that in organizing a struggle for the fulfillment of tasks, in which the struggle against all kinds of shortcomings and malpractices occupies an important position--a struggle for a creative, innovatory way of tackling problems--the party puts a great deal of emphasis on cadre work. RUDE PRAVO goes on to point out that all our struggles, the socialist building and revolutionary transformations of the country, are led by a proven leader--the leading force of society, the CPCZ. It singles out the importance of strengthening and developing Leninist methods and style of work, including criticism and self-criticism.

The editorial emphsizes that it is essential to develop and strengthen further communist criticism and self-criticism, for a businesslike and efficient atmosphere and principle-mindedness cannot develop without it. The paper goes on to point out that without comradely relations, scope is open for petit bourgeois, out-dated thinking and practices.

RUDE PRAVO recalls that the 11th session of the party Central Committee also dealt conspicuously with ideological practice. The most important of the tasks of the current period continue to be economic questions, further economic development and its basic strategy--an orientation toward achieving a marked growth in production efficiency and the quality of all work. This is not by chance, for the further progressive and dynamic development of the economy forms the material base which enables us to achieve the objectives we have set ourselves in all other areas, among which a further rise in the people's living standards is paramount.

It is essential that communists in all sectors, in state and economic bodies, in the national committees, in the organizations of the National Front, at all levels at which the party operates, should, using a high degree of exactingness and responsibility, adopt such measures that will lead to a lasting growth in the standard of work and its effectiveness.

The party Central Committee voiced its conviction that its conclusions will be equally reflected in deliberations at the coming district and regional party conference.

These conclusions are to guide the newly elected district and regional bodies and all party activities, including communists, to insure within the area of their competence and with a great sense of responsibility to the working class and the working people of our homeland the fulfillment of the program mapped out by the 15th party congress, RUDE PRAVO says in conclusion.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT BY PLO'S QADDUMI

AU201700Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Mar 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[CTK report: "Support for the Palestinian People's Struggle"]

[Text] At the invitation of the CSSR National Front Central Committee, a PLO delegation led by the head of the PLO's Political Department, Faruq Qaddumi, visited the CSSR on 15-17 March.

During the visit the delegation had talks with Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the CSSR National Front Central Committee, and was received by CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek. At the conclusion of the visit the head of the delegation was received by Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

During the talks and meetings both sides expressed appreciation of the dynamic development of mutual relations and expressed the wish to continue developing these relations. The two sides also exchanged views on some issues of the international situation and devoted special attention to the current development in the Middle East, which is a permanent focus of tension. They agreed that the cause of this situation is Israel's continuing aggressive policy which prevents the just settlement of the Middle East crisis on the basis of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories and of the assertion of the legitimate rights of the Arab Palestinian people to self-determination and establishing their own state.

The Czechoslovak side expressed full support to the just struggle of the Arab Palestinian people and the PLO, which is their sole representative.

The two sides resolutely condemned the latest Israeli aggression against the Republic of Lebanon, the aim of which is to liquidate the Palestinian resistance movement and the Lebanese patriotic forces. The Czechoslovak side expressed warm sympathies to the victims of the aggression--to the Palestinian and the Lebanese people. The two sides expressed a resolute demand that the aggression be immediately halted and the Israeli troops withdrawn from the Lebanese territory.

Faruq Qaddumi's meeting and talks in the CSSR were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

MEDIA CONDEMN ISRAELI AGGRESSION AGAINST LEBANON

CTK Statement Reported

AU201703Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Mar 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[CTK: "The Czechoslovak News Agency's Statement: We Resolutely Condemn the Israeli Aggression"]

[Text] The CSSR is following with deep concern the development of the situation in the Middle East, where--due to the aggressive policy of Israel--a dangerous hotbed of international tension permanently exists. On the night of 13 March, Israeli troops began an extensive and long prepared aggression against the neighboring Republic of Lebanon. With large land, air and naval forces and paratroops the Israelis attacked southern Lebanon, where Palestinian refugee camps and units of the Palestinian resistance movement, together with Lebanese national and patriotic forces, are located. [paragraph continues]

Air strikes were also carried out against other Palestinian camps and Lebanese villages and towns. The blood of Palestinian and Lebanese old people,women and children flows again.

The overt aggression of the Israeli troops against the sovereign territory of a sovereign state--the Republic of Lebanon--has again, in front of the whole world, exposed the expansionist policy of the Israeli Government, which pursues with this step the occupation of southern Lebanon and the liquidation of the Palestinian resistance movement. On the eve of the attack the Israeli parliament adopted a resolution calling for a merciless struggle against the PLO and for a physical liquidation of the representatives of this organization which systematically fights for the implementation of the legitimate rights of the Arab Palestinian people to self-determination and to the establishment of their own state. With this resolution and the subsequent troops invasion of Lebanese territory it demonstrated willful behaviour and reaffirmed that its words about peace in the Middle East and co-existence with the Arab neighbors are only an empty phrase.

This aggressive action only emphasized the real objective of the Egyptian-Israeli separate negotiations whose aim is to smash the United Front of Arab resistance toward the Israeli policy so Israel can liquidate the Arab national liberation movement, dictate peace conditions to its Arab neighbors and thus bury forever the hopes for a just settlement of the Middle East crisis.

In the past, the CSSR and the other countries of the socialist community emphasized many times that a just peace in the Middle East can be achieved only through a comprehensive settlement of all key problems. Instead of such a solution, Israel, with its aggressive actions against Lebanon and the Palestinian resistance movement, forces upon the Arab and the Israeli people the road of war and suffering.

Such a policy deserves general condemnation. The Czechoslovak news agency has been authorized to declare that the CSSR resolutely condemns Israel's aggression against the Republic of Lebanon and expresses warm sympathy to the victims of the aggression--to the Lebanese and the Palestinian people. It demands that the aggression be halted and the Israeli units be immediately withdrawn from Lebanon's sovereign territory. The Israeli Government bears full responsibility for the aggravation of the situation in the Middle East and for the dangerous consequences which it carries with itself.

RUDE PRAVO Reaction

LD181216Y Prague CTK in English 0820 GMT 18 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Prague, March 18, CETEKA--The Israeli invasion of the Lebanon cannot be seen in isolation from the general strategic plans of imperialism, Zionism and Arab reaction in the Middle East, says RUDE PRAVO today.

The "punitive action" against the Palestinians as it was described at first in Tel Aviv, is to speed up the process of polarization and differentiation in the ranks of Arab progressive forces. To weaken them and force upon them such a solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict that would be in keeping with the interests and needs of Zionism and imperialism, says the paper and continues:

The "understanding" of the U.S. state secretary for the Israeli invasion of Lebanon therefore came as no surprise...so the U.S. official, who acted not without the knowing of the President, gave a blessing to the colonizer efforts of Israel, a moral support for its criminal policy of force against the Arab nations, a policy to which the principles of the UN Charter and international law are shreds of paper.

The Egyptian president whose separate talks with Israel greatly weakened the anti-imperialist front in the Middle East, took nearly two days to shyly condemn the Israeli aggression against Lebanon.

At the same time, Egyptian leaders do not conceal that they will not give up their capitulation talks with Begin and their destructive policy aimed at splitting the unity of Arab countries even after the Israeli attack against Lebanon.

It goes without saying that the Israeli military circles have become even more daring after the separate talks in which as-Sadat made concessions to Tel Aviv for which he got nothing in return.

And so, besides the United States--the direct helper of Israel--the present Egyptian leadership has been convicted as the indirect helper of the aggressor, says the paper in conclusion.

PRAGUE TV COMMENTS ON DISUNITY OF FRENCH LEFT

LD202155Y Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech 1800 GMT 20 Mar 78 LD

[Text] The outcome of the French parliamentary elections is now discussed by our Paris correspondent Milan Balogh:

French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing owes his sigh of relief today to the unjust electoral system, to the tactical maneuvering of the Socialist Party and to the intimidation of the electorate. The coalition of the government parties has won a majority of 291 seats in the second round against the 200 seats going to the opposition in the French Assembly. But by this Pyrrhic victory France risks having a government which it did not elect in actual fact and which is legal only thanks to the electoral law which gives advantages to the bourgeois parties.

But there were other factors as well. Even though this may sound paradoxical. The government majority owes its victory to some extent to its major adversary, the Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand. His role in this year's elections has been characterized by the rightwing LE FIGARO in the following terms: Mitterrand really managed a true hat trick--he became the closest ally of the communists but simultaneously the major guarantee of the limitation of their influence.

The disunity of the left in the first round--despite the agreement reached on common action in the second round of the elections--was a serious stumbling block to attaining the necessary majority. The socialists paid the heaviest price for this by refusing to consider bringing the common program up to date up to 13 March. When they realized subsequently that in doing so they in fact played into the hands of the right wing and agreed to joint action of the left in the second round the question remains to what extent they really fulfilled this decision.

The final results of the French elections do not unequivocally show that socialist voters really acted in accordance with the agreement, in the second round casting the so necessary votes for the communist candidates, who fared better in the first round of the elections. The disunity in the camp of the left was clear even today, by the attitude of the leftwing radicals, which is also typical for non-Marxist parties. Their chairman, Robert Fabre, declared in LE FIGARO and L'AURORE: We no longer have any ties with the left nor with the common program. He thus demonstrated once again all that the French communists had criticized him for before the election, namely, an unclarified class position and flirting with the bourgeoisie.

The unjust electoral law, the disunity of the left and anti-communist propaganda, intimidation in the press, radio and television have helped the right to continue to rule in France. But the continuation of the present course which has resulted in more than 1.7 million unemployed, rising prices and inflation will not bring the changes to France which the true majority of Frenchmen desire.

KORCAK WARNS OF EXPLOITATION OF CSSR'S ECONOMIC ILLS

LD202030Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 20 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Today's RUDE PRAVO publishes the first part of speeches in the discussions at the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee. We shall now acquaint you with some ideas contained in the speech by Josef Korcak, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and Czech premier.

In his introduction he noted that even in more complicated economic conditions the fundamental objectives and intentions of the party's economic policy were being carried out in the Czech Socialist Republic. We consider as our major success that we have succeeded in insuring the dynamism of the republic's economic development, the rapid growth of production in industry and construction as well as the favorable development of agriculture. It is favorable that the highest growth is being attained within the framework of development programs in the timber processing industry and the glass and ceramics industries. But we have many difficulties, Comrade Korcak said, and he pointed out that in some places construction deadlines were not being adhered to and that elsewhere there were certain deviations from the targets of the 5-year plan.

Our results could be better still if all of us in all spheres work toward efficiency in production and in consumption. Comrade Korcak also dealt with the development of the consumer goods industry in connection with the requirements of the domestic market. He said that as financial incomes were rising the demands placed on commerce and services were logically increasing just as were those placed on the entire sphere of satisfying material and cultural needs. This was a desirable development which, however, was accompanied by no small worries. For example, at the beginning of this year there had been a higher demand for certain goods. Goods in short supply include consumer goods manufactured by industries managed by the Czech Government, especially textiles and footwear. The causes of the temporary shortage of these goods on the market lies, above all, in the proportion of the allocation of goods for the domestic market and for export. Comrade Korcak said that conditions would have to be created to satisfy both the domestic market and export goals. Export goals cannot be written off and that is why we must insure their systematic fulfillment.

As regards the domestic market, nothing can be left to chance. A balanced market contributes to people's happiness. The recent fluctuations in retail turnover once again confirmed what a sensitive barometer this is also of the political situation. Forces hostile to socialism count on these facts in their plans. They deliberately exaggerate every triviality, they try to unleash demagogical campaigns in connection with temporary difficulties. The aim is transparent: to cause unrest among the people, weaken confidence in the party and cast doubts on our objectives as well as the future of socialism. That is why we regard the question of a well-supplied market as being of exceptional importance.

In the discussion at the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, Comrade Josef Korcak stressed that in order to improve the situation on the home market we ought also to mobilize the forces of the party at the regional and district conferences now under preparation. He said that the Czech Government realized its responsibility for the requirement of high demands and higher efficiency being implemented not just in the economy but in all spheres, regardless and without exception, at all levels of management. This means improving the quality of the work of the government, the ministries, as well as national committees, while at the same time consolidating management.

In realizing our plans, a significant role is played by the activities of national committees to whom the Czech Government attaches exceptional attention. Comrade Korcak said that it was essential to make sure step by step that in the work of national committees, all-social interests should be applied in a creative manner, and justified local requirements met in their spirit. Today it was no longer enough for the National Committee to be successful merely in certain aspects of its many-sided endeavors. In the interest of the socialist state and socialism in general, surviving bureaucratic working methods, hack work and patronizing attitudes must be subject to harsh criticism.

Comrade Korcak stressed that national committees have irreplaceable tasks in the development of our economy. The value of their budgets represents almost 35 percent of the state budget funds. Just as in all other sectors the demand for efficiency, high quality and the rationalization of management relations applies here as well. In the development of the activities of the national committees, socialist competition must play an increasingly significant role as a system of work as well as a means for the broad mobilization of the activity of the working people.

PRAGUE REPORTS HUSAK'S COMING VISIT TO FRG

LD211300Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 21 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, will visit the FRG from 10-13 April this year. [dates as heard] He will pay the official visit at the invitation of FRG President Walter Scheel.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO SRI LANKA--A delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, led by its member and leading secretary of the North Bohemian regional party committee, Jaroslav Hajn, left Prague by air today for the 10th Congress of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka. The congress is to be held from 22 to 26 March. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 20 Mar 78 LD]

GDR LAUNCHES ANTI-APARTHEID CAMPAIGN

Honecker Message to Waldheim

LD202115Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1809 GMT 20 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent a message to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim regarding the international anti-apartheid year. It declares the GDR's support for the initiative proclaimed by the United Nations, and states: "The GDR will contribute everything in its power to end the misanthropic policy of apartheid."

The GDR's solidarity belongs to the "Black South African people, which staunchly and unyieldingly fights for its self-determination." The message continues: "The GDR maintains no relations at all with the apartheid regime. Our people abhor apartheid as a policy of flagrant violation of fundamental human rights and a permanent threat to free African states and thus a serious danger to peace and international security." The terror practised by the South African racists is indignantly condemned. Particularly dangerous is their striving for nuclear weapons, which increases the dangers.

The weapons embargo imposed by the United Nations must be strictly observed and complemented by further economic and financial sanctions, Erich Honecker's message says. "The GDR resolutely opposes any attempt to preserve colonialism and racism in a disguised form." Furthermore: "On the agenda is the immediate realization of independence for the people of Namibia, whose only legitimate representative is SWAPO. What is needed is the unconditional transfer of full power to the people of Zimbabwe, which will be legitimately represented by the patriotic front."

"The liberation struggle in southern Africa has entered its decisive phase," the message concludes, stressing: "The sacred right of the peoples to defend themselves against aggression, to determine their fate themselves and to fight for their national and social liberation with all means may not be hindered, and colonial and racist barbarity must be finally eradicated."

TASS Report on Honecker's Message

LD202144Y Moscow TASS in English 2124 GMT 20 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Berlin, March 20 TASS--The GDR news agency ADN reports:

"In the name of the State Council and the government of the German Democratic Republic I affirm the active and all-round support of our state and the people for this U.N.-proclaimed initiative". This is said in a message by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and chairman of the GDR State Council, to U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

The message continues "The GDR will do everything in her strength to help end the inhuman policy of apartheid. In doing so she is supported by the socialist countries and all other progressive forces in the world.

"In firm solidarity we are at the side of the courageous South African people who are steadfastly and unshakably struggling for their self-determination. This solidarity of our citizens rests in the deeply humanist nature of the socialist order.

The GDR maintains no relations with the apartheid regime. Our people detest apartheid as a policy of flagrant violation of basic human rights, as permanent threat to free African states and thus a serious threat to peace and security. With indignation we denounce the terror of the South African racists who resert to ever more brutal means to prolong their rule. Especially dangerous is their striving for nuclear weapons which magnifies the dangers.

Resolute measures are necessary to offer resistance to the racists and to stop any imperialist collaboration with Pretoria, the message says. An important step in this direction is the arms embargo imposed by the United Nations Security Council. Its provisions must strictly be followed and complemented by further economic and financial sanctions.

Elimination of the apartheid regime is closely linked with the struggle for realizing the right to self-determination of the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe. The GDR resolutely turns against any attempts to maintain colonialism and racism in veiled form.

High on the agenda is the immediate implementation of independence for the people of Namibia whose only legitimate representative is the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO). It is a matter of ending South African occupation and of respect for the territorial integrity of Namibia. It is necessary to transfer full power to the Zimbabwean people who are legitimately represented by the Patriotic Front.

The struggle for liberation in southern Africa has entered its decisive stage. The fighting peoples need still more effective, all-round support by the U.N. and its member states.

The holy right of the nations to offer resistance to aggressions, themselves to determine their fates, and to struggle with all means for national and social liberation must not be infringed upon, and colonial and racial barbarism must be eliminated finally.

From this standpoint the German Democratic Republic is actively taking part in international year against apartheid with a comprehensive programme of national measures.

Neumann Heads GDR Commission

LD202112Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1733 GMT 20 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--A GDR Government commission for activities during the international anti-apartheid year was formed in Berlin on Monday under the chairmanship of Alfred Neumann, SED Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. It includes representatives of the parties and mass organizations, ministries, state institutions and social committees.

Alfred Neumann stressed that the party and state leaders of the GDR "have decided on a comprehensive program of national measures, a program of manifold initiatives and active solidarity, a program of manifold actions of the parties, the trade unions, the youth federation and other social organizations." The GDR sees its active contribution to the militant year proclaimed by the United Nations as "political engagement for the cause of the enslaved peoples in southern Africa, increased material support for the national liberation movements and relentless exposure of the policy of apartheid."

Neumann further said that through its policy of active solidarity with the peoples fighting against imperialism, colonialism and racism the GDR has gained international recognition and trust.

The GDR, for example, was one of the first states to ratify the convention on the combating and punishing of apartheid crimes. As a member of the UN special anti-apartheid committee the country has made an effective and constructive contribution to the implementation of the tasks entrusted to the committee. Neumann further stressed: "Decisive steps are required against the apartheid regime in South Africa, which tramples on the most basic human rights, pursues a policy of racism of the Hitlerite fascist style and seeks to eradicate the right to self-determination of the African peoples with terror and murder."

CEMA SECRETARY FADEYEV ARRIVES FOR VISIT

Received by Verner

LD202104Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1747 GMT 20 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received CEMA Secretary Nikolay Fadeyev for a talk on Monday. The purpose of the talk was the discussion of current questions of socialist economic integration and the further improvement of the work of CEMA. The talk was held in a friendly and open atmosphere.

Visits Leipzig Spring Fair

LD171551Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1449 GMT 17 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Leipzig--Nikolay Fadeyev, CEMA secretary, arrived in Leipzig today for a visit to the spring fair. Upon arrival he was received by Dr Gerhard Weiss, GDR deputy premier and permanent GDR representative to CEMA. They discussed issues connected with the next meeting of the CEMA executive committee.

U.S.-GDR TRADE COUNCIL ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Received by Mittag

LD202110Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1525 GMT 20 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--SED Politburo Member Guenter Mittag received the board of the U.S.-GDR Trade and Economic Council headed by its chairman, Jerome Ottmar, president of AMTEL INC., USA. The U.S. representatives have visited the Leipzig fair.

Both sides believe that the June, 1977 founding in Washington of the GDR-U.S. and U.S.-GDR Trade and Economic Councils as bodies for promoting foreign trade relations between the two countries has been impressively justified by the lively business activity of the member firms at the Leipzig fair and the conclusion of long-term business deals and the first agreement on scientific-technical cooperation.

The representatives of the U.S.-GDR Trade and Economic Council expressed their conviction that there are significant possibilities for the development of economic and scientific-technical relations between the GDR and the United States and in third markets on the basis of the capacities of the two economies. They will intensively promote these possibilities.

The U.S. was also represented in the talk by W. Heinemann, deputy chairman of the board of the Union Bank of California; D. Tendler, President of Philipp Brothers; Vice President of the Chase Manhattan Bank Greer; and Vice President of Standard Oil of Indiana Kasch.

The GDR side included Dr Gerhard Beil, chairman of the GDR-U.S. Trade and Economic Council; Dr Rudi Georgi, minister for the construction of machine tools and processing machinery; and Dr Werner Polze, president of the German Foreign Trade Bank.

Meeting Reported

LD201732Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1517 GMT 20 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The second joint meeting of the GDR-U.S. and U.S.-GDR councils for trade and economy took place in Berlin on Monday under their chairmen, State Secretary Dr Gerhard Beil, first deputy minister of foreign trade; and Jerome Ottmar, president of AMTEL Inc.

The trade and economic councils held a plenary session. In addition, consultations of the subcommittees for trade, science and technology and banks and finance were held. They dealt with the issue of intensifying the economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries in third markets. Both sides confirmed the aim of increasing trade and license exchanges between the GDR and the United States on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage and decided upon measures for the development of these relations.

The chairmen of the GDR-U.S. and U.S.-GDR trade and economic councils noted that since the first joint meeting in June 1977 in Washington, good results have been achieved in establishing long-term contractual relations between firms and foreign trade enterprises of the two countries, particularly between members of the councils, which cover empirical data and methods for additional projects and the method of financing them.

The talks and negotiations of the U.S. representatives with representatives of the ministries of foreign trade, chemicals, science and technology, heavy engineering and plant construction, coal and energy and with representatives of important GDR industrial combines form important bases for increasing the amount of goods in foreign trade relations and the forms of scientific-technical cooperation.

Trade Representatives Interviewed

LD201936Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 20 Mar 78 LD

[Text] The second joint meeting of the GDR-U.S. and U.S.-GDR councils for trade and economy took place in Berlin on Monday. They were led by their chairmen, State Secretary Dr Gerhard Beil, and Jerome Ottmar, president of AMTEL Inc. Eberhardt Saenger reports from the press conference following the meeting:

After the meeting both chairmen spoke optimistically to the press in the GDR's Foreign Trade Ministry. Here is what Dr Beil had to say:

[Begin Beil recording] At the conclusion of the meeting we signed a communique. This communique, on the basis of the charter passed 1 year ago by both trade and economy councils, outlines the tasks for the coming months. Nearly a year has passed since the foundation of the GDR-U.S. and U.S.-GDR councils for trade and economy, and we could note in the meetings of the subcommittees for trade, science and technology, finance, and also during the plenary meeting that important results have been achieved in this relatively short time.

Trade between the United States and the GDR, and primarily between the member enterprises of the U.S.-GDR Council for Trade and Economy has been considerably developed in this period. We have signed agreements on scientific-technological cooperation, and are discussing further such agreements.

Delegations have been exchanged between large U.S. companies and foreign trade and industrial enterprises as well as the relevant information material. At the present time we are preparing the first GDR days of economy and technology in the United States at the suggestion of the U.S.-GDR Council for Trade and Economy. They will take place in May in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles.

In many talks between members of the U.S. side and representatives of the GDR side it was agreed beyond this to make further efforts in 1978 to expand exonomic and scientific-technological relations on the basis of equal rights and in the spirit of the implementation of the Helsinki final acts. [end recording]

That was Dr Beil. I asked Mr Ottmar how American businessmen liked the Leipzig fair, and what was his view about the remaining U.S. trade restraints toward the socialist countries:

[Begin Ottmar recording, in English followed by German translation] In our group a large number of companies were represented which were on their first visit to Leipzig. I think without exception they were very impressed with what they saw. We still have some impediments to trade which our government must resolve, but I feel some progress is being made and that we can envisage the removal of these obstacles, but I cannot predict how soon. I believe that these visits help the understanding which is an important part of the necessary process. [end recording]

NEW ROUND OF INTRA-GERMAN TALKS BEGINS

LD211044Y Hamburg DPA in German 0959 GMT 21 Mar 78 LD

[Excerpt] East Berlin--A new round of the intra-German negotiations on the development of the Herleshausen-Wartha border checkpoint began this morning in East Berlin. Leading the negotiations are Bonn's permanent representative, State Secretary Guenter Gaus, and Herbert Meissner, head of a main department in the GDR Ministry of Transport. It is also possible that the two men will talk about the preparations for the negotiations planned for this year on the building of the Hamburg-Berlin autobahn.

RETURNEE DENOUNCES PRACTICES OF FRG INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

DW171010Y East Ber in Domestic Television Service in German 1800 GMT 15 Mar 78 DW

[Special feature entitled "A Chief Witness Deserts Loewenthal," interview with FRG returnee Juergen Reissmann by unidentified moderator--live or recorded]

[Text] In Mainz Mr Loewenthal [moderator of the West German ZDF--Mainz Domestic Television Service] is waiting in vain to present a man whom he had investigated and jointly prepared with the intelligence service to the television audience. All of this was within the framework of his trade of slandering the GDR and harming relations between it and the FRG. I shall present this man to you tonight.

You are aware of the attempts of the FRG, the U.S. intelligence services and by the centers of ideological diversion, such as the organs for psychological warfare, to misuse GDR citizens who have lived in the FRG for some time for agitation and slander against the GDR. The ZDF, with Loewenthal in the lead, has applied its evil service to this end often enough.

The many actions launched against the GDR by means of various media and channels are part of a long-term and large-scale campaign pursued by those forces which are only interested in confrontation and war and which want to manipulate their audience accordingly. An essential part of this interplay is played by the intelligence services of the Federal Republic: the Federal Intelligence Service, BND; the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution, BFV; and the Military Counterintelligence Service, MAD; as well as U.S. intelligence agencies stationed in the FRG, such as the institutes for psychological warfare: Radio Free Europe, and Radio Liberty. Furthermore, the Springer combine, the Deutschland-Magazin of Mr Ziebel, the CSU and the Bavarian headquarters for psychological warfare in the 6th Military District Command in Munich also engage in these activities. Thus, Bavaria once again is the starting point of dangerous developments and measures.

I cannot list all of the organs and institutions, dear televiewers, which operate individually as well as, usually, in coordination with the FRG and U.S. intelligence services. Most of the protagonists are agents or staffers of these intelligence service. Let me just list a few who entered the picture most often: Messrs Loewenthal and Schenk of the ZDF, both being among the founders of the neo-Nazi, Free Germany League in West Berlin, by the way; Mr Baerwald, foreign affairs adviser of the CDU and for many years an agent of the BND; or Messrs Vielain and Deschner of the Springer combine; and finally, a man by the name of Falk of the German Society for Social Relations, a registered association, with headquarters in Bonn-Duisdorf.

Sitting here with me is Mr Juergen Reissmann, who temporarily lived in the FRG and just recently returned to the German Democratic Republic. He was to be misused for agitation and slander against the German Democratic Republic by Mr Loewenthal's ZDF television program.

Mr Reissmann, how was your life over there, and what experiences did you gather?

[Reissmann] In practice it happened like this: From the very first hour of my stay in the FRG I was most severely pressed by FRG and U.S. intelligence services. It began with interrogations in Helmstedt by the Federal Border Police and the Office for the Protection of the Constitution. It continued at the main office for interviewing, Hannover branch, at No 4 Moenchstrasse, which accommodated me at the (?Einstuecken) Hotel for that duration. While in Helmstedt I stayed at Paetzhold Hotel which quite unequivocally is an operation of the Western intelligence services.

From Hannover I was subsequently taken to Munich-Groebenzell, to a secret BND center at No 16 Barmerstrasse. At this place I was subjected to a week's interrogation which lasted for more than 8 hours each day.

[Question] We have some photographs here. This is the main office for interviewing, Hannover branch, No 4 Moenchstrasse, where you were also interrogated on the third floor. This looks quite harmless. Interviewing, Mr Reissmann, also sounds rather harmless. How did it go, what was asked, how was the climate?

[Answer] The interrogation centered on questions concerning my former life in general and my former period of military service in the GDR. Apart from these, some questions were asked about former enterprises at which I had worked in the past. Then the questioning focused on data which I had to supply on my relatives, family members and former friends and acquaintances.

[Question] You mean this extends into the circle of friends, and the innermost, private sphere is turned upside down?

[Answer] Yes, this extends into the private sphere to collect concrete date on various persons.

[Question] Suppose we were to sum this up: How many questions were posed to you, approximately?

[Answer] Well, it was a complex which, expressed in closely typewritten pages, amounts to about 20 pages.

[Question] Mr Reissmann, can you supply further details as to the role the individual intelligence services played, as you have personally observed it?

[Answer] Well, I learned from staffers of this interviewing office that they also directly refer people to the U.S. intelligence service. In addition to intensively interrogating me, the BND staffers tried to recruit me as an agent--which I refused. However, the Office for the Protection of the Constitution also sicked its spies on me to check me out. These spies were the criminal FRG citizens Schwarz and Winkelmann. As far as I know, Schwarz is doing this work even now.

Having been interrogated by the BND, I was turned over to the U.S. intelligence service. This notorious U.S. intelligence service headquarters bears the official designation Coordination Office of the Allied Forces, Munich Branch, No 42 Sindbertstrasse and Nos 1 - 13 Traunsteiner Strasse. I stayed at this U.S. intelligence service center for a week. During this period I was strictly prohibited from talking with the people who were stationed there. All of the people who were accommodated there were issued an identification number and also addressed by this identification number. The Americans were irked at the fact that the BND wanted too much information from me. The Americans knew the questions which the BND had asked. But I must say that the Americans were rather generous. Thus, at this place they issued me a passport and an identity card of the FRG. They handed both documents to me personally. The photographs for the two documents were made at this intelligence service center. In the identity card my address was listed as the street and house number of the intelligence service headquarters .

[Question] I have here the FRG passport issued in your name, Mr Reissmann, by the Land capital of Munich, Kreis Administration Office. It says: This passport is the property of the Federal Republic of Germany. The identity card was issued in the residence of the intelligence service, as you just said. An interesting point. Your first address was put down here: Munich, 1 Traunsteiner Strasse. I consider that extraordinarily interesting. I have a note here, Mr Reissmann, by the representative of the U.S. intelligence service. He wanted to bring this passport to you. The note says: Mr Reissmann, I wanted to bring your travel passport to you, but you were apparently not at home. Please come to our office. You personally [words indistinct] Mr Reissmann, we mentioned the talks already. Were you permitted to have talks with the other persons there, except for your caretaker of course?

[Answer] No, it is strictly forbidden to talk with other persons who live in the intelligence service headquarters of the Americans in (Arnscheiner) Strasse. However, I had the opportunity to talk to some people living there. They told me that agents and saboteurs are trained in the U.S. intelligence service headquarters for action against the GDR and other socialist states.

[Question] Mr Reissmann, I want to discuss these personal documents again: the travel passport of the FRG and the identity card. We know the background of this. We know who issued the travel passport and that the identity card was issued at the residence of the intelligence service. I repeat it again. It says: property of the Federal Republic of Germany. It was handed over by U.S. intelligence authorities in the FRG.

Who is willing them? Whose interests are being presented against whom? The people in the background do not seem to be very much concerned how this can be brought into accord with sovereignty, dear listeners. You just said, Mr Reissmann, that you were taken care of in Munich and in the FRG by the German Society for Social Relations, located in Bonn-Duisdorf, FRG. What was this care like and what part was played by this society during your stay?

[Answer] It outwardly appears to be a social society. In other words, it pretends to be a society for helping and advising people who have come from the GDR in their problems of daily life.

[Question] There is a lot of white paper on the desk here for a very dirty matter, paper issued by the Social Relations' Society. I would like to quote some passages. It says there about the state of affairs in the Federal Republic: There are many open jobs which can be filled by the local labor office. I consider that rather sarcastic. It probably is supposed to cover up the fact that there are 1.2 million unemployed there. I think that the connections between the German Society for Social Relations and the intelligence organizations are clearly evident from what has been said. The intelligence-like character of it can be clearly recognized everywhere. I have a letter from the German Society for Social Relations addressed to you, Mr Reissmann. It has a letterhead and it contains your address. I quote: Please trust us, every office of the policy or the Office for the Protection of the Constitution can tell you about our society. Yes, I am firmly convinced of that.

Mr Reissmann, you just said that this society plays a certain outward role. Could you say a bit more about that on the basis of your experience?

[Answer] During the meeting with a representative of this society I noted that it basically was nothing but a branch of an intelligence organization. It was supposed to keep us in a good mood and under control. The people who were being taken care of by the society also received agitation material against the GDR. It was not just agitation material. It was obviously a manipulation means to channel the ideas of the people involved in the desired direction, that is, the direction of those people who concocted and fabricated that material. I brought along some of it.

[Question] There are a flood of letters written by this society. I am quoting again: As of now you can expect to be regularly informed by us on particularly important issues. You will get oral or written advice. An information sheet was announced to you together with the visit of a certain Mr Falk, a member of the society. Quotation: He was asked to pay a visit to you in the near future, so as to give you an opportunity to discuss integration problems. We will get back to that Mr Falk in the course of our talk. It was announced that a book will be given to you dealing with GDR practices, as it was called. This letter addressed to you contains some advice gathered in long experience.

I consider the advice to be quite interesting. The gentlemen want to lecture on the social science of Marxism-Leninism. It says there: It is of great interest to you now to become acquainted with a critical and highly objective description. Dear listeners, you can imagine what this highly objective description is like if you know how intelligence work is entangled with influence exerted on the masses, plus special care, resulting in the fact that Marxists-Leninists in the FRG are banned from carrying out a profession.

Material on Christmas 1977, obviously meant for those who compare rhetoric in the FRG with facts: Events sometimes blur your view of realities, it says there. The impression is sometimes created that we are on uneven ground, that freedom, security, and general welfare are sliding downwards and that the political leadership of the GDR might be right in asserting that the end of capitalism is coming.

You can imagine what will come after that: lots of mud will be slung at the GDR. Dear listeners, this is part of the work of the ominous intelligence institution which, by the way, is taking care of Mr Biermann too. But Mr Reissmann, that probably is not all?

[Answer] No. In addition to the already mentioned functions of this society, it has the task in cooperation with the intelligence services and the organs of psychological warfare in the area of the Munich Military District Command No 6, to supply Mr Loewenthal of Mainz Television with the proper people for his agitation programs against the GDR.

[Question] Can you state some more details?

[Answer] Yes, my so-called caretaker of the German Society for Social Relations, the certain Mr Falk, whom I believe is a staff member of the BND, last year introduced me to a Mainz Television representative via the Department of Psychological Warfare of the Military District Command No 6 in Munich, 128 Dachauer Strasse.

[Question] I have here quite a few slips of paper: personal notices, postcards, information for you, saying: Dear Mr Reismann, somehow I could not make it today. I shall drop by tomorrow at 1200 hours, maybe I will catch you then. I am in Munich and will visit you around noon tomorrow. If you cannot make it, please stick a note in your mailbox for me. All these are notes by Mr Falk which were passed on to you. One of the helpers of the so-called Society for Social Relations: Will be in Munich Tuesday, would like to visit you again. Will be in Munich Thursday to say good day, and so forth.

Mr Reissmann, what did these gentlemen want from you?

[Answer] Well, what mattered at the initial meeting was to get better acquainted. In other words, the intelligence service put me at the disposal of the organs of psychological warfare. During the first dialog I was told that they would contact me again in the near future. For this purpose a conference with the Loewenthal and BND confidant, Franz Josef Schreiber, was organized at Lustheim, a village near Munich, at the Hotel Zum Kurfuersten. The latter was living at this hotel at the time.

As you can see, there is a direct connection between the intelligence services, the organs of psychological warfare, and Mr Loewenthal of the ZDF.

[Question] What specifically did this man Franz Josef Schreiber want of you?

[Answer] Schreiber told me that I was slated to have a part in a film to be produced on orders of Mr Loewenthal. This film was directed against the GDR state border, and typically enough, this film was to be shot in the Bavarian region. Upon completion the film was to be shown in one of Loewenthal's Magazin broadcasts. This means that I was to be blackmailed into making untrue statements. In this dirty agitation film I as other former GDR citizens who like myself had completed military service were to appear before the camera and tell horror tales about the GDR, in return for a large fee which I was promised. Some of the people even were to be dressed and appear in National People's Army uniforms for this purpose. This film was to be made this month, in February, and broadcast over the ZDF as soon as possible.

[Announcer] Thank you, Mr Riessmann.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Commentary

AU171232Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Mar 78 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "FRG Television Network ZDF Cooperates Closely With the Secret Service"]

[Text] On Wednesday evening on GDR television, the close cooperation between the secret services, organs of psychological warfare and the ZDF television network of the FRG slandering the GDR and damaging the relations between the two German states was unmasked.

In an interview entitled "A Star Witness Leaves Loewenthal", the young GDR citizen Juergen Reissmann, who had lived temporarily in the FRG, reported on weeks-long interrogations by the FRG Federal Intelligence Service [BND] and the U.S. secret service and the activities of the so-called German Society for Social Relations.

One of the tasks of this "society," to which he was turned over, is, as he reported, "to cooperate with the secret services and the organs of psychological warfare in Munich's Military District [wehrbereich], to supply Mr Loewenthal from ZDF with suitable human material [menschenmaterial] for his slander broadcasts against the GDR.

In a talk arranged by this organ for psychological warfare with Franz-Josef Schreiber, a trusted collaborator of the BND and Loewenthal, he was told that he was to participate in a film to be produced for Lowenthal in Bavaria. This film was to be aimed against the GDR state border and to be shown in one of Loewenthals feature programs. In the film he was "to step before the camera and tell horror stories about the GDR for a fat fee which I was promised. I was to be forced to make statements contrary to truth," said Juergen Reissmann about the way in which Loewenthal was producing his program. "As you can see there is a direct connection between the secret services, the organs of psychological warfare and Mr Loewenthal of ZDF," he commented on these experiences.

In the program it was stressed that the BND-psychological warfare-ZDF axis makes it clear where one has to look for the political falsification and slander workshops in the FRG. Their activities are part of the long-term, grandly conceived campaign of those forces who are only interested in confrontation and cold war and who want to manipulate their viewers accordingly.

GDR UN DELEGATION CONDEMNS ISRAELI 'AGGRESSION' IN LEBANON

LD202334Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2245 GMT 20 Mar 78 LD

[Excerpt] United Nations, New York--The GDR strongly condemns Israel's aggression against Lebanon. It demands the "immediate cessation of Tel Aviv's military actions and the withdrawal of all Israeli troops from Lebanese territory in accordance with the security council decision." This was stressed on Monday by the GDR delegation in the Palestine Committee of the United Nations in New York.

The acts of aggression directed against the Lebanese and Palestinian people represent a further escalation of the Israeli policy of force. In the face of this aggression "the unity of all progressive forces is necessary for the early and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict, in which the implementation of the rights of the Palestinian people plays a key role."

NEPSZABADSAG REPORTS ON VISIT BY PLO'S QADDUMI

AU171230Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Mar 78 p 3 AU

[MTI report: "Visit by a PLO Delegation"]

[Text] At the invitation of the PPF National Council, a PLO delegation led by Faruq Qaddumi, member of the PLO Executive Committee and chairman of the Political Bureau, visited our country between 10 and 15 March. Faruq Qaddumi was received by Istvan Sarlos, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary general of the People's Front National Council; MSZMP Central Committee Secretary Andras Gyenes; and Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja. Tibor Petho, deputy chairman of the People's Front National Council, had talks with the delegation.

At the meeting, which was held in a spirit of friendship and solidarity, the sides pointed out that, because of the policy of the Israeli leadership and the imperialist and Arab reactionary circles cooperatiang with it, the situation has worsened in the Middle East, tension is increasing and the outbreak of a new military conflict threatens. They reaffirmed their stand in favor of a comprehensive political solution of the crisis as soon as possible, with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO. They confirmed that a fundamental condition for a just and durable settlement is the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories and the insuring of the Palestinian Arab people's right of self-determination, including the right to establish an independent Palestinian state. They emphasized the importance of further strengthening the unity of the anti-imperialist progressive Arab forces. They said they valued highly the results of the Tripoli and Algiers conferences and underlined the need for the Arab countries and forces to cooperate with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries.

The parties concluded with satisfaction at the talks that friendly relations between the Hungarian and Palestinian Arab people have deepened. This manifested itself in the active solidarity assumed by the Hungarian people with the Palestinian liberation movement in the struggle waged for making the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights prevail, for enabling them to return to their homeland and for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. Guided by the intention further to develop cooperation, the representatives of the PPF National Council and the PLO Executive Committee have agreed to raise the level of their relations. In accordance with the new agreement, in pursuing its activities the Budapest PLO bureau will be accredited to the PPF National Council.

The Palestinian delegation departed from Budapest on Wednesday.

NEPSZABADSAG COMMENTS ON ISRAELI ACTION IN LEBANON

AU171550Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Mar 78 p 1 AU

[Sandor Bocz article: "Turning a Pledge of Peace Into a War of Extermination"]

[Text] Israel has initiated a military attack on an unprecedented scale against Lebanon and the Palestinian refugee camps there. The dimensions of the attack--the deployment of the three branches, or more than 30,000 troops--indicate that what is involved is a previously planned and carefully prepared military operation whose aim may even be the occupation of the southern part of Lebanon.

The official justification--that the intention is revenge for the Palestinian guerrillas' action on Israeli territory last week--is an obvious pretext. [paragraph continues]

The Israeli Government and military leadership have been known to launch such military operations even without such antecedents. They have never hesitated to commit the most brutal military intervention if they felt that--even by killing women and children living in refugee camps--they could strike at the Palestinian liberation movement and national patriotic forces.

Irrespective of peace slogans, the aggressive nature of Israeli leading circles and the Israeli soldiery have not changed one iota. The present, umpteenth aggression in Lebanon unmasks with horrifying force the Egyptian-Israeli farce, staged under American direction, that tried to lull the vigilance of the world with the illusion that peace could be brought about through separate negotiations. The willingness of the Egyptian leadership to strike a bargain and the deliberate disruption of Arab unity have not induced Israel to reciprocate for the unilateral concession but have further enhanced its aggressive inclinations.

In an embrace with As-Sadat, Begin has promised nothing less than to end the warring and hatred in the Middle East forever. However, they are trying to exclude the most interested party, the Palestinians, who have been deprived of home and country, from this peace. Instead of the Palestinians' legitimate representatives, the PLO, they would invite pliant puppets to the negotiating table and are slaughtering the Palestinians on a mass scale in the refugee camps in southern Lebanon. The purpose of the present military operation is most probably to complete this process, to physically destroy the most awkward adversary.

This is a stupefying spectacle, we might say, if it were not much more than that, since who knows how many people's lives this cynical hypocrisy will cost. World public opinion is supposed to accept that the United States also wants to see the Palestinian people's rights insured, it being only a question of finding "appropriate" representation; U.S. leaders make statements expressing disagreement with the Israeli policy on settlements in the Sinai Peninsula--and, in the meantime, Israel launches a campaign of extermination against the Palestinians. In this way, with American tanks, planes and warships are the Palestinians' self-determination and rights "insured!"

Israel is hindered neither by its separate negotiations with Egypt, nor by the U.S. mediation. Quite the contrary: It is precisely in this manner that Israel obtains a free hand to finalize its unlawful conquests, for Egypt, having left the united Arab front, has expressly disavowed the cause of the liberation of the occupied territories, while not only does the United States refrain from exerting pressure on Israel, but it even continues to arm the territory-violating aggressor.

However, the aggression, which is assuming an increasingly provocative form, is encountering the growing resistance of the Arab people.

ORGANIZATIONS ISSUE STATEMENT ON ISRAEL IN LEBANON

LD181422Y Budapest MTI in English 1114 GMT 18 Mar 78 LD

["Hungarian Declaration in Connection With the Israeli Aggression"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, 17 Mar (MTI)--The Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, the National Peace Council and the Hungarian Solidarity Committee released a joint declaration in connection with the latest aggression by Israel. It reads:

"Hungary's public opinion, like all peace-loving nations over the world, received with anger and deep concern the news about the latest aggression against the Lebanon.

The army, the naval and air forces of Israel are carrying out horrible destruction on Lebanese soil, among the Palestinian refugees. This cynical attitude by the leaders of Israel, which is up to the practices of the most infamous war adventurers, amounts to a fresh challenge against the forces fighting for a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis by political means, and gravely jeopardizes the territorial integrity and independence of the sovereign state of Lebanon.

"Responsibility for the grave situation that developed in the south of Lebanon devolves upon the leaders of Israel who, while sounding phrases of peace, are really carrying on the policy of territorial expansion, occupation and **genocide.** But responsibility is also upon the circles of international imperialism who are offering support for that policy.

"The systems and forces of the Arab right-wing who, instead of an anti-imperialist concentration, are seeking for the road of separate talks and bargainings, give encouragement by these activities to the aggressor.

"Resolutely we declare the demand to put an end at once to the aggression, to withdraw the Israeli forces at once from the territory of Lebanon, to find a general political settlement, to evacuate all conquered territories from the Israeli occupants, to restore the legal national rights of the Palestinian Arab people, to secure peace and independence for all countries and nations of that area."

BUDAPEST VIEWS MORO KIDNAPING, EFFECTS OF TERRORISM

LD181344Y Budapest in English to Europe 2100 GMT 17 Mar 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The kidnaping of the former Italian president [as heard] and Christian Democratic leader, Mr Aldo Moro, and the slaying of his five bodyguards has aroused a good deal of dismay everywhere, in Hungary too. The newsroom analyzes the consequences of such acts of terror.

Terrorism is no way to combat unemployment, inflation and the general breakdown of a capitalist society. These signs of breakdown are quite evident in Italy but one would have thought that in a country that had suffered the consequences of black-shirt and brown-shirt terrorism there would be a universal understanding of the disastrous consequences that lie at the end of the road taken by political terror. The end is almost always an authoritarian regime of the right or worse.

Certainly, at this stage, the action of the Red Brigades in kidnaping the Christian Democrat party leader, Aldo Moro, could (?please) those who are opposed to the fact that Italy now has its first government majority based on a democratic alliance. Mr Moro was setting out to attend the session of parliament in which that government majority was endorsed when the kidnapers struck. It was a criminal blow at a politician who, inside his own party, had taken a position in support of cooperation with the left, with the communists, in parliament.

This point really needs to be underlined. Kidnaping, murder and terrorism are not genuine political acts but common crimes. In this case the crime can be welcomed only by those interested in preventing a new cooperation between the democratic parties from taking on a permanence that would (?help find) a democratic solution to the chronic political, social and economic maladies that now confront the Italian people.

Of course, whether they call themselves the Red Brigades or any other name that has any connotations with the labor movement, the people behind the kidnaping of Aldo Moro have nothing in common with the left and no desire to bring the people into action to solve Italy's problems. Indeed, the Red Brigade appears to have learnt its method from the fascist stormtroopers and common criminals. In this latest action they showed that they had long lost any connection with constructive politics.

ACTIVITIES OF PARTY, STATE LEADERS REPORTED

Fock Leaves for Damascus

LD201126Y Budapest MTI in English 1036 GMT 20 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 20 (MTI)--The delegation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, led by Jeno Fock, member of the Political Committee, Monday, left for Damascus. At the invitation of the national leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party the Hungarian delegation is paying an official visit to the Syrian Arab Republic between March 20 and 25. The Hungarian delegation includes Dr Imre Tar, first secretary of the HSWP Szabolcs-Szatmar County Committee, Dr Gabor Nagy, deputy head of the HSWP CC's foreign department, and Laszlo Szikra, Hungarian ambassador to Damascus.

Borbely Receives Yugoslavs

LD200118Y Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 19 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 18 (MTI)--Invited by the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, a party workers' delegation of the League of Yugoslav Communists visited Hungary from March 13 to 18 under the leadership of Dr. Radovan Radonic, member of the Executive Committee of the Crna Gora Communist League's Central Committee Presidium. The Yugoslav delegation studied the experiences of the HSWP's political work with particular consideration to timely issues related with the development of socialist democracy.

The visitors were received by Sandor Borbely, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and Sandor Jakab, member and department head of the HSWP CC.

MTI REPORTS NEW TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH U.S.

LD180901Y Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 17 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 17 (MTI)--Hungarian Minister of Foreign Trade Jozsef Biro and USA Ambassador to Hungary Philip M. Kaiser signed an agreement Friday in Budapest on the subject of trade contacts between the Hungarian People's Republic and the United States.

The two countries have agreed, according to GATT provisions, to apply in their mutual trade and most-favoured-nations clause and to conduct trade on a non-discriminate basis in their mutual treatment. This means for Hungarian exports to the USA that the average customs rate imposed on the deliveries as a whole, which has so far stood at 15 percent, will drop to 5 percent as soon as provisions under the most-favoured-nations clause come into force, taking an unchanged pattern of commerce into account. Simultaneously Hungary will also abolish the higher penal customs rate it has imposed so far on American import goods and will apply moderate rates under the most-favoured-nations terms.

The agreement comes into force upon ratification both by Hungary and America.

TASS CITES PAP ON PZPR PLENUM, GIEREK SPEECH

LD180725Y Moscow TASS in English 0713 GMT 18 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, March 18th 1978 (TASS)--POLISH PRESS AGENCY reports: PAP Warsaw 18 March.

PUWP CC: Implementation of Agriculture Development

The plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party was held on March 17 in Warsaw. It was devoted to the implementation of the program of the development of farming and improvement in the nation's diet.

Taking the floor during the discussion, Minister of Agriculture Leon Klonica said that new solutions are being worked out aimed at the application of further economic stimuli for all sectors of agriculture--private, cooperative and state--and at extension of the powers of local bodies and their responsibilities for the correct and rational land husbandry.

The government decided to increase the basic outlays for agriculture by 3,000 million zlotys destined for the development of farm building and intensification of fodder production in the socialized sector of agriculture. The government also decided to import an additional 40,000 tons or so of nitrogen fertilizers which will be available in the countryside in nearest weeks to come.

The participants in the discussion reviewed the main problems concerning a better utilization of land, improvement of grain and fodder balance-sheet, acceleration of animal production and between utilization of machines, fertilizers and other means of production. Then the floor was taken by the first secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek, who stated that a considerable progress had been attained during the three years of implementation of the comprehensive program of the development of agriculture and improvement in the nation's diet. The speaker also emphasized that the agricultural policy of the state will be consistently implemented.

Edward Gierek next said that the attention should be focused, first of all, on the following problems: 1. better use of the production possibilities of arable lands, 2. considerable increase in the production of fodders in order to gradually achieve the self-sufficiency of the country in this respect, 3. development of agricultural raw materials processing, and 4. increased effectiveness of management in agriculture and the entire food economy.

The state is going to further ensure the profitability of agricultural production and a gradual increase in the incomes of the countryside. One of the chief directions of agrarian policy is to popularize the specialization and cooperation in the Polish countryside.

Edward Gierek emphasized in his speech the import of assistance of the newly elected people's councils of the primary level and of the communal authorities for the development of agriculture. Stressing the ever increasing importance of state farms and farmers cooperatives in Polish agriculture, the PUWP CC first secretary pointed out that the positive trends that had taken place in the development of these farms should be consolidated.

Poland has been modernizing its tractors' industry and developing coproduction in medium-capacity tractors in cooperation with the USSR and Czechoslovakia. Also, the construction has been started of a big fertilizer manufacturing plant--Police Two. In the past few years 220 bigger food industry plants were constructed, thanks to which the production of this branch of industry has nearly doubled. It will continue to be developed and modernized.

Also in the future five-year plans Poland will invest more and more in agriculture and food industry, Edward Gierek said. "In the period of people's rule we have solved many basic socio-economic problems. The satisfaction of the increasing needs of the population is the goal envisaged in our programme and the main content of the PUWP policy. We have a real chance to make up for the remaining delays and quickly increase the food production in nearest years to come. This is one of the most important tasks of our party, the common cause of the entire nation", said Edward Gierek.

The 11th PUWP CC plenary meeting adopted a resolution on the further consistent implementation of the programme of the development of agriculture and the improvement of the nation's diet.

GASOLINE PRICES TO RISE BY 20 PERCENT

LD181838Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Mar 78 LD

[Excerpt] The State Prices Commission has announced that the retail prices of gasoline, fuel oils, engine oils and grease will go up by an average of 20 percent as of tomorrow. Taxi fares will increase by the same amount. This applies to passenger taxis and cargo taxis.

Commentary on Price Increase

LD182055Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Mar 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Summary] Fuel consumption has been increasing rapidly in the recent past. The increase in gasoline sales is greater than the increase in the number of automobiles. The number of automobiles increased by 57 percent in the 1975-77 period, while gasoline consumption increased by 80 percent in this period.

The increase in prices of engine fuels and lubricants became essential in order to encourage their more thrifty use and to reduce the burden on the national economy caused by increasing expenditure on oil imports. In the past 4 years the expenditure on oil imports increased nearly fivefold in our balance of payments. The increase in taxi fares is a direct result of the increase in fuel prices.

The rapid expansion in automobile traffic, which is proof of the growing living standard of the population, creates an enormous and still increasing burden on the national economy through oil imports. In 1974, 560,000 tons of various gasolines were purchased by private consumers. Last year nearly 1 million tons were purchased. The use of fuel oil increased by over 75 percent in this period.

The need to purchase ever increasing quantities of oil makes it essential for us to earmark for this purpose five times as much money as 4 years ago. For 1 ton of oil we pay over $100. It is very difficult to find funds to cover such rapidly increasing costs. It is also becoming increasingly necessary for us to buy oil from countries of the second currency zone [drugi obszar platniczy] for cash and hard currency. For example the share of deliveries of oil from Arab countries in our imports rose from 465 percent in 1975 [Warsaw PAP in English at 1523 GMT on 20 March in a similar report lists this figure as "4.1 percent."] to over 21 percent this year. This year we will have to use at least 4.5 billion foreign currency Zlotys to buy oil from those countries.

We would like to inform motorists that gasoline stations will sell gasoline and oil today at the old prices until 2200.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM MEETS, MINIMUM WAGE RAISE APPROVED

Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 11-12 Mar 78 pp 1, 2 WA

[Text] PAP--According to the government press spokesman, the government Presidium, at the meeting on 10 March 1978, guided by the determinations made at the Second National PZPR Conference, reviewed and adopted the resolution of the Council of Ministers on raising the lowest wages of workers employed in socialized places of work. The minimum wage to date, amounting to Zl,400, is being raised as of 1 May 1978 to Zl,600 per month.

At the same time, the raising of the basic earning rates for workers classified into the nearest minimum salary groups is expected. These rulings are another proof of the endeavors to improve the material living conditions of the lowest paid people. It is calculated that the minimum wage raise and also the necessary adjustment of wage rates following immediately after the lowest rate will cover 969,000 persons, that is, 8.1 percent of all those employed.

The minister of labor, wages, and social affairs has been entrusted with the establishment of the detailed principles for introducing the minimum wage raise.

A preliminary assessment of winter crop conditions and preparations for the spring sowing campaign were the next points of order at the deliberations.

Taking into consideration that in the fall of last year, because of the high level of the waters, it was not possible to sow the entire area of the fields earmarked for winter crops, and taking into consideration also the expected winter losses in grain and rape cultivation, the government Presidium acknowledged that the leading task in this year's spring campaign is the utilization of every possibility for obtaining the best crops and yields. It is necessary, therefore, to sow the entire acreage stipulated for this purpose with spring grains and, at the same time, by using higher yield varieties of seed and by appropriately carrying out required agrotechnical measures, to gain further intensification of grain production.

This is a difficult task, but a possible one. The necessary condition is the well-considered and well-organized work of farmers and the assistance of the services cooperating with agriculture and assuring agriculture the basic means of production. Of special importance is the timely delivery to farms of certified grain seed and seed potatoes, mineral fertilizers, especially nitrogen and phosphate, and plant protection agents. A matter which cannot tolerate delay is the completion of repairs and the attainment of technical readiness with regard to agricultural equipment. Timely completion of spring fieldwork requires that the program of production services for individual farmers be fully executed and augmented in comparison with last year.

The government Presidium obligated the minister of the chemical industry to insure the planned deliveries of mineral fertilizers and plant protection agents in the required quantities and at the proper agrotechnical times. The ministers of the chemical, machine building, and of the heavy and agricultural machine industries will insure the delivery to agriculture of spare parts for machinery and equipment, and the minister of transportation will insure the timely transport of seed potatoes, mineral fertilizers and fertilizer lime.

The government Presidium examined and enacted a program for the development of foreign tourism for 1978-85.

It lays out tasks and also the basic means which are to serve its implementation. The expansion of the tourist base and the intensification of organizational-economic undertakings are established in the program. Among other things, it is foreseen that the number of night lodgings in the country will increase by over 7,600 in the next 3 years. It will increase faster in the following 5-year period. Modernization work will be carried out in existing tourist facilities. Furnishings and transportation facilities will be supplemented.

In the next item of business, the government Presidium examined reports about the state of preparedness to produce color television receivers. This is the largest investment undertaking of the machine industry in the current 5-year period and it involves, among other things, the construction in Piaseczno of a glass works, of an assembly shop for color picture tubes and of many auxiliary installations; the construction in Bialystok of a television subassembly plant; the activation in the Warsaw Television Factory of a modern technological line for the assembly of color television receivers; and also the delivery of many complementary installations and the so-called technical and social infrastructure.

The government Presidium acknowledged that construction work on the majority of structures, especially production ones, and also the delivery of machinery and equipment were basically running in accordance with the accepted schedule. The training of specialists is continuing in the country and also with those from whom licenses have been obtained. The network of plants which will perform service functions is being developed simultaneously. The assembly of color television receivers, based on subassemblies and parts originating primarily with imports, began in August of last year. Taking into consideration the delay in implementing certain installations and taking the position that the entire undertaking must be completed by the date set, the government Presidium enjoined the minister of construction and construction materials industry to concentrate potential on the construction of picture tube plants in Piaseczno. The chemical industry, metallurgy, and the construction materials industry have the obligation to insure delivery of raw materials and other materials for the production of television receivers for the production plans for 1979 and the following years; the quality of these raw materials and other materials must correspond strictly to agreed criteria and technological requirements.

The government Presidium made a decision about starting the construction of underground natural gas storage factilities. This will be significant in terms of improving the management of this valuable energy source; it will make it possible to divert and store surpluses during the summer period when use is smaller and increase correspondingly the consumption during fall and winter when use increases. As a result of this, it will be possible to insure continuity of the natural gas supply for industry and the people throughout the year.

GLOS PRACY on Wage Increase

Warsaw GLOS PRACY in Polish 11-12 Mar 78 p 2 WA

[Commentary by Romana Kalecka: "Rise in the Lowest Wages"]

[Text] As of 1 May 1978 the lowest remuneration in socialized places of work will rise by Z200 and will amount to Z1,600 per month. Such a decision--in accordance with the announcement by Edward Gierek at the Second National PZPR Conference--was undertaken by the government in agreement with the Central Council of Trade Union (CRZZ). At the same time, so-called accompanying adjustments in remunerations approaching the minimal ones will be made. In sum, therefore, 969,000 workers will benefit from the May raises. The present raise in the minimum wage is the fourth in the 1970's and its range is the largest to date. This is a policy which is consistently striving to reduce the socially unjustified disproportion in wages--via a more rapid rate of increase in the lowest remunerations than in the average wage. At the same time, however, the wage policy must be subordinated in the first place to the principle: "according to quantity and quality of work." [paragraph continues]

From this stems the necessity to counteract the "leveling" of wages and raising the earnings close to the minimum wage with every decision on raising it. Approximately 150,000 persons receive the present minimum wage which amounts to Z1,400. There are considerably more workers whose remunerations are within the range of the present and the new minimum levels, that is, from Z1,400 to Z1,600. Also, persons who, because of their qualifications and difficulty of work performed, should receive higher rates of basic remuneration than Z1,600 constitute a large group among the workers covered by the May raise.

The consistent raising of the minimum wage level is connected also with the need to maintain the proper relationships between incomes of persons active professionally and the lowest retired pay which is, after all, calculated on earnings. These benefits, raised at the beginning of the year to Z1,450, in accordance with last year's law will rise constantly until 1981. At that point the lowest retired pay will amount to Z2,000. Moreover, the present wage decision is an important part of the entire complex of efforts on behalf of people who live under the most difficult conditions and is another testimonial to the consistent social policy of the party and the state.

PLO'S QADDUMI ENDS VISIT TO WARSAW

Received by Frelek, Wojtaszek

LD202121Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2030 GMT 20 Mar 78 LD

[Text] A PLO delegation led by the head of its Political Department, Faruq Qaddumi, visited Warsaw from 17 March until today. Faruq Qaddumi had talks at the All-Polish Committee of the National Unity Front and was received by Ryszard Frelik, secretary of the party Central Committee, and by Minister of Foreign Affairs Emil Wojtaszek. The situation in the Middle East and in particular the Palestinian question were discussed. The Polish side condemned Israel's aggression against southern Lebanon, expressed support for and solidarity with the Palestinian people and its heroic struggle and presented the Polish stance on the present situation in the Middle East.

Tass Cites PAP on Visit

LD202136Y Moscow TASS in English 2054 GMT 20 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw 20 March TASS--PAP news agency reports:

PAP Warsaw 20 March--A Palestine Liberation Organization delegation lead by head of PLO Political Department Faruq Qaddumi visited Warsaw from March 17 to 20.

Faruq Qaddumi had talks at the National Unity Front All-Polish Committee and was received by PUWP CC secretary Ryszard Frelek and Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek. The Mideast situation was discussed with reference to the Palestine issue.

Faruq Qaddumi presented the PLO stand on the current developments in the Middle East and reported on the Israeli attack on Palestine camps in south Lebanon. He spoke of the firm struggle waged by the Palestine resistance movement against the aggression.

The Polish side condemned the Israeli aggression, voiced its support for and solidarity with the Palestine nation and its heroic struggle, and presented the Polish stand on the current Mideast situation. The conviction was voiced that there can be no lasting settlement of the Mideast conflict unless all Israeli troops withdraw from the occupied Arab territories, while the Palestine people return to their homeland and are secured the right to self-determination, the right to set up an independent Palestine state in its homeland included.

Further strengthening of the unity of progressive Arab forces and their cooperation with the socialist countries and progressive forces in the world is of funiamantal importance for implementing these goals and for opposing the imperialist attempts at solving the conflict, it was stressed. The talks also concerned the problems of further tightening relations of friendship and solidarity between Poland and the PLO, as the only representative of the Palestine people.

GREEK CP (EXTERIOR) DELEGATION VISITS WARSAW

LD202216Y Warsaw PAP in English 1812 GMT 20 Mar 78 LD

[Text] PAP Warsaw 20 March--At the invitation of the PUWP CC a delegation of the Communist Party of Greece headed by First Secretary Kharilaos Florakis stayed in Poland, March 15-19. The delegation met the First Secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek.

Talks were held at the Central Committee in which there participated on the Polish side: Member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Babiuch, CC Secretary Ryszard Frelek and Deputy Head of the Foreign Department of the CC Bogumil Sujka. The delegation also met CC Secretary Stanislav Kania.

The PUWP greatly appreciate the unshakeable posture of Greek communists in their struggle in defence of interests of working class and working masses, for uniting all the anti-imperialist, anti-monopolistic and democratic forces for the policy aimed at ensuring independence, national people's democracy, peace and socialism.

The PUWP and CPG stressed the basic importance of full and integral implementation of the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation for durable, peaceful relations in Europe.

The plans to produce a neutron weapon and furnish the NATO forces with it. [sentence as received] These plans may arrest the process and give rise to a new stage of the arms race, increase the danger of a nuclear conflict in Europe. What is necessary to prevent this is universal support for the momentous Soviet initiatives and the draft international convention on banning the production, storing, deployment and use of neutron weapon, presented by the socialist countries at the U.N. Disarmament Committee in Geneva.

Both parties support peaceful settlement of the existing differences between Greece and Turkey and are for a fair solution of the Cyprus problem on the basis of the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly. They also support solidarity of the international communist and working class movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism. Both parties stressed the momentous importance of tightening cooperation in the implementation of the joint programme of the struggle for peace, security, cooperation and social progress, adopted at the 1976 Berlin conference.

Both parties will support further development of political, economic and cultural relations between Poland and Greece.

BRIEFS

FRG YOUTH DELEGATION--The 4-day visit by a delegation of the FRG Socialist Working Youth (SDAJ), led by Wolfgang Gehrcke, will end on 10 March. The delegation had talks with Krzystof Trebakiewicz on cooperation and contacts between Polish and FRG youth organizations and young people and studied the Polish youth movement's activites among workers in Lodz. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Mar 78 p 4 AU]

MANESCU, STOPH BEGIN BUCHAREST TALKS

AU201756Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Mar 78 p 5 AU

[Excerpts] Talks began on Saturday between Comrade Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. The talks, which were held in an atmosphere of warm cordiality and mutual esteem and respect, are attended by Comrades Ion Patan, deputy prime minister and minister of technical-material supply and control of the management of fixed assets; Mihai Marinescu, deputy chairman of the Council of Socioeconomic Organization and chairman of the Romanian side of the joint governmental commission of economic cooperation; Gheorghe Petrescu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Machine Building Industry; Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Ion St. Ion, secretary of the Council of Ministers.

Also attending the talks are Comrades Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR side of the joint governmental commission of economic cooperation; Herbert Krolikowski, secretary of state and first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Rudi Heinze, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee; Gerhard Nitzsche, deputy minister of foreign trade, and the GDR ambassador to Bucharest. The negotiations between the two sides continue in working groups.

Discuss International Cooperation

LD202130Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1444 GMT 20 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest--Willi Stoph, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and GDR premier, and Manea Manescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Romanian prime minister, continued on Monday the official talks in Bucharest which began over the weekend shortly after Willi Stoph's arrival for an official friendship visit to Romania.

The two heads of government analyzed the state of the close relations of friendship and cooperation between the countries and discussed ways to further develop them in the political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other fields, taking as their point of departure the agreements made by the general secretaries of the two fraternal parties, Erich Honecker and Nicolae Ceausescu, in June last year, which have lent new impulses to cooperation in all areas. The discussions, which were held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, were also attended by leading representatives and experts of both countries.

The subject of the official talks was a wide range of international questions and the extension of the relations between the GDR and Romania, which are fully in the interest of strengthening the socialist community and of cooperation in the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. The two premiers discussed measures for the continuation of the process of international detente, in particular for augmenting political detente with military detente. In this connection the plans of the U.S. Government for production of the neutron bomb were emphatically condemned.

Concern was expressed for the situation in the Middle East, which has been particularly exacerbated by Israel's criminal aggression against the sovereign state of Lebanon. The two premiers exchanged information about the state of construction of the developed socialist society in their countries, which is marked by stability and dynamism.

The present talks in Bucharest are intended to fill out the highest-level agreements with concrete measures, especially with regard to economic cooperation. Purposeful work is now being done in the Romanian capital for the extension of economic relations, specialization and cooperation in industry and agriculture and for increased trade between the GDR and Romania. Here it is assumed that bilateral cooperation at the same time helps the implementation of the integrated CEMA program. The numerous agreements between the various ministries and enterprises of the two countries regarding bilateral specialization and cooperation are of great importance.

Agreements have been concluded and concrete measures laid down in Bucharest for the further accomplishment of the tasks in industrial specialization and cooperation. They concern, inter alia, machine tool construction, metallurgical equipment, the glass industry and chemical plant construction. In other fields new cooperation measures are being tested, particularly with regard to textile machinery, agricultural machinery and plant equipment for the food and chemicals industries.

Measures have also been discussed and to some extent agreed upon for the further development of trade on the basis of the long term trade agreement and for the deepening of scientific-technical cooperation. The long-term program already set in this field is to be further expanded, and the elaboration of proposals for scientific-technical cooperation after 1980 has begun. Relevant measures for the continuation of plan coordination for the period 1981-85 were also discussed.

Stoph Dinner Toast Reported

LD210832Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2329 GMT 20 Mar 78 LD

[Report on toast offered by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, at an official dinner given in his honor by Manea Manescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on 20 March]

[Text] In his toast, Willi Stoph paid tribute to the successes achieved by the Romanian people under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party during the implementation of the decisions of the 11th Romanian Communist Party congress.

"Closely allied in the Warsaw Pact and in CEMA, the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania contribute toward the further strengthening of the entire socialist community of states through their achievements in the work of socialist construction and through the dynamic development of their mutual cooperation," Stoph said.

The driving force and inspirer of the close and friendly relations was the comradely cooperation between the SED and the Romanian Communist Party. Willi Stoph stressed: "The stipulations reached during the visit by a party and state delegation from the Socialist Republic of Romania in June 1977 have given fresh impulses to the cooperation between both our socialist fraternal countries in all spheres."

The growing economic potentials of both states could be made even more mutually advantageous, stressed the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. "The state of the relations in the division of labor between the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania as well as the work for further planned measures of specialization and production, scientific-technological cooperation make clear the endeavors which we jointly take in this direction.

Willi Stoph then discussed the preparations for the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the GDR and said: "We consider the firm alliance with the Soviet Union and with the other states of the socialist community of states as a solid foundation not only for the further strengthening of the reputation of socialism, but also for the active cooperation in the solving of burning international questions, toward the safeguarding of a lasting peace. We are decisively against the planned production of the neutron bomb and its stationing in Western Europe. The GDR, together with the USSR and the other states of the socialist community, supports all realistic efforts to achieve positive results in the sphere of disarmament. In the question of European security we strictly adhere to the solemnly sealed stipulations of the Helsinki final act, according to which all principles and agreement rank equally, and will implement the final act as a whole." Stoph continued: "We strongly oppose the Israeli criminal aggression against the Lebanese sovereign state. It represents a flagrant breach of international law, and violates the legitimate human rights of the peoples of Palestine and Lebanon."

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR 20 MAR

LD202004Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1916 GMT 20 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/3/1978--On March 20, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received V.I. Drozdenko, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Romania, at the latter's request.

MANESCU RECEIVES POLISH AMBASSADOR 20 MAR

LD202020Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 20 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 20 March AGERPRES--On March 20, Manea Manescu, prime minister of Romania, received Wladyslaw Wojtasik, ambassador of Poland to Romania, at the latter's request.

MANESCU SENDS CONDOLENCE MESSAGE TO TODOROV

LD202002Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1914 GMT 20 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/3/1978--Manea Manescu, prime minister of Romania, sent a telegram of condolences to Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in connection with the accident of a "Balkan" company's plane. On behalf of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and on my own behalf, the telegram reads, I extend to you profoundest feelings of compassion.

OPREA RECEIVES PRC DEPUTY MINISTER, USSR MINISTER

PRC Deputy Machine Building Minister

AU201733Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Mar 78 p 5 AU

[Text] Comrade Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy premier of the government, on Wednesday [15 March] received Tuan Tzi-tien [name as published], PRC deputy minister of machine building and head of the technical-economic delegation which is visiting our country.

During their meeting, the two sides discussed matters concerning the development of cooperation in the area of machine building between the ministries and specialized enterprises of the two countries.

The meeting was attended by Ion Avram, minister of the machine building industry. Also present was PRC Ambassador to Bucharest Li Ting-chuan.

Soviet Minister of Railways

AU201732Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Mar 78 p 5 AU

[Text] Comrade Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy premier of the government on Friday [17 March] received Ivan Grigovyevich Pavlovskiy, USSR minister of railways, who paid a visit to our country between 13 and 17 March.

The two sides discussed matters concerning the development of cooperation between Romania and the Soviet Union in the area of rail transportation.

The meeting was attended by Traian Dudas, minister of transportation and telecommunications, and by Soviet Ambassador to Bucharest V. I. Dvozdenko.

ISRAEL'S PERES-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS 15 MAR

AU201736Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Mar 78 p 5 AU

[Text] Shim'on Peres, chairman of the Israeli Labor Party, who paid a visit to our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee, at the head of a delegation of his party, left Bucharest on Wednesday [15 March].

The delegation was seen off at Otopeni Airport by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Leonte Rautu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Constantin Vasiliu, deputy section chief at the RCP Central Committee, and party aktivists. Also present were Israeli ambassador to Bucharest Abba Gefen, and members of the embassy staff.

SCINTEIA REPORTS ON POST-BELGRADE PROSPECTS

AU181526Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 18 Mar 78 AU

["Continuation of Building European Security Calls for Broad Mobilization of All Sociopolitical Forces on the Continent"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/3/1978--The peoples on the continent cannot be content with just passively waiting for the Madrid conference, SCINTEIA writes in a commentary on March 18 devoted to the post-Belgrade prospects of European security. The paper shows that all forces should be mobilized in order to ensure the actual advance on the path of European security, first for the adoption of effective military disengagement and disarmament measures.

The fact that the realistic and constructive proposals advanced at Belgrade on this line were not taken into consideration and the conference concluded without marking a step ahead toward disarmament, without setting a minimum necessary framework for the subsequent examination of these problems, SCINTEIA writes, cannot and must not at all mean giving up the struggle. On the contrary, the only rational conclusion is to sponsor with (?doubted) energy firm efforts for halting the arms race. Stressing that the European states which sincerely wish actual progress on this line have a ground of action, for instance at the Geneva and Vienna forums, the paper writes: Arresting the attention is especially the impending UN special session on disarmament, which is called upon to bring about an historical turnover in the debate of these problems, and offers broad possibilities of action, inclusively of "compensating Belgrade". There is no doubt that if this United Nations session will record concrete results, this will have a powerful influence on the international climate as a whole--in Europe, inclusively, opening up fresh horizons to the process of engineering security on the continent.

Persevering efforts are needed, SCINTEIA shows, also for the development of the relations of economic, technico-scientific and cultural collaboration among the states participant in the all-European conference. If a series of major aspects related to the expansion of exchanges, amplification of economic and other kinds of collaboration, with no discrimination and conditioning at all, were ultimately eluded at the Belgrade conference, and the final document avoided firm commitments to this end, this does not mean that is why still more preserving action is needed for the elimination of all restrictions and artificial barriers from bilateral and multilateral exchanges, for facilitating a closer inter-European collaboration.

The idea of continuity of the Helsinki-inaugurated process, the Bucharest daily concludes, must not be understood in a technico-administrative way, but to the end of organizing meetings of experts in the interval up to the Madrid conference. It should first be understood as a continuation and a amplification of the states' efforts, as a dynamization of all social forces, for ensuring the progress of the cause of detente and security on the continent.

BRIEFS

PZPR DELEGATION'S VISIT--A delegation of PZPR aktivists led by Lucjan Piatkowski, deputy chairman of the Foreign Relations Department of the PZPR Central Committee, paid a friendship visit to our country from 14 to 16 March. The delegation members had talks at the RCP Central Committee, at the Prahova County party committee, and toured economic and sociocultural units in Bucharest and Prahova. At the end of their visit, the guests were received by Comrade Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee. The talk, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Comrade Dumitru Turcus, deputy section chief at the RCP Central Committee, and Polish Ambassador to Bucharest W. Wojtasik. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Mar 78 p 5 AU]

ROMANIAN-PRC COOPERATION--Bucharest, AGERPRES 20/3/1978--Romanian experts in cooperation with Chinese chemical workers have built an installation for the production of polycarbonates commissioned at the Rimnicu-Vilcea combine. The polycarbonate, which has the aspect of a transparent and unbreakable glass, is a macromolecular substance used with good results in machine building, electronics, electrical engineering, as a metal substitute in general. The production process is highly automated and controlled by measuring and controlling apparatus built in Romania and China. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 20 Mar 78 AU]

MONGOLIAN ARMY ANNIVERSARY MARKED--"A festive meeting was held on 17 March at the Bucharest Central Army House to mark the 57th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Army. The meeting was attended by generals, officers, military specialists, and non-commissioned officers of the Bucharest garrison. Also present were Mongolian Ambassador to Bucharest Bamdariyn Dugersuren, and members of the embassy staff. The meeting was opened by Lt Gen Constantin Popa, who delivered greetings." The Mongolian ambassador spoke on the significance of the event. The participants then viewed a Mongolian exhibition and movies. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Mar 78 p 5 AU]

NEW IRANIAN AMBASSADOR--Mohammad Ali Moshiri, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Iran to the Socialist Republic of Romania, arrived in Bucharest on Friday [17 March]. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Mar 78 p 5 AU]

ROMANIAN, AFRICAN TU MEETING--Comrade Gheorghe Pana, chairman of the Central Council of the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions received the deputy secretary general of the African trade union organization, Dialo, who is paying a friendship and information visit to our country at the invitation of the Central Council of the union. The two sides briefed each other on the activities of the two organizations, and emphasized the good relations existing between the Romanian and African trade unions, and the possibilities existing for further expanding them. [Text] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 20 Mar 78 AU]

SOLAR ENERGY RESEARCH--Bucharest, AGERPRES 20/3/1978--The first Romanian solar energy collectors have been made at the National Institute of Technico-Scientific Creation of Bucharest. They have the form of a calorifier component part and are fixed on the buildings' roofs. The institute specialists think that these solar energy collectors can be used in the industrial and zootechnical sectors, as well as in other domains of economic importance. The Romanian collectors heat the water up to 45-60 degress celsius. Even in winter time, when the temperature is of four degrees below zero celsius, the water was heated up to 50 degrees celsius. The researches in this domain go on. Under realization are now mobile solar collectors to heat swimming pools and green houses. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 20 Mar 78 AU]

SWEDISH ECONOMIC TALKS--Stockholm, 17 March, AGERPRES--The ninth session of the joint Romanian-Swedish commission of economic, industrial and technical cooperation and also the annual session of the joint Romanian-Swedish commission for trade were held in Stockholm over March 13-17, 1978. The delegations examined the stage reached in the relations of economic, technical and scientific cooperation, as also the evolution of bilateral commercial exchanges. Highlighted were the possibilities for intensifying and diversifying commercial of cooperation, particularly in machine-building, ship-building, electric engineering and electronics, chemical and mining equipment industries. Likewise, special attention was paid to the development of technical and scientific relations in the sphere of power, agriculture and forestry, transport, medicine, environmental protection. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 17 Mar 78 LD]

HEAD OF PLO POLITICAL DEPARTMENT ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD201902Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1841 GMT 20 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, and his associates, have arrived in Belgrade for a short, friendly working visit at the invitation of Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary of foreign affairs. At Surcin Airport, Faruq Qaddumi was welcomed by Aleksandar Bakocevic, member of the Secretariat of the SAWPY Federal Conference and chairman of the SAWPY Commission for International Relations; Dragomir Petrovic, ambassador in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs; and Dusan Zavasnik, department head in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs. Ibrahim Katib, head of the PLO mission in Belgrade, was in the welcoming party, too.

CSSR FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR COOPERATION TALKS

LD210856Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0740 GMT 21 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek arrived in Belgrade this morning on an official visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs. At Belgrade railroad station, Bohuslav Chnoupek and his wife were welcomed by their host Milos Minic, his wife Milka Minic and senior officials of the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs.

On his arrival in Belgrade, the Czechoslovak foreign minister expressed his satisfaction with visiting Yugoslavia. He expressed the view that relations between the two countries are progressing and his conviction that his visit will contribute to the further promotion of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.

The Yugoslav-Czechoslovak talks are to begin this morning.

GDR PEOPLE'S CHAMBER DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

Tito Receives Sindermann

LD201418Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1325 GMT 20 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Karadjordjevo--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito today received in Karadjordjevo Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, and spent some time in friendly conversation with him.

Horst Sindermann informed President Tito about the talks which he has held during his visit to our country and about the favorable possibilities for continued development in bilateral scientific and technical cooperation. President Tito expressed satisfaction with the successful development of relations between the two socialist countries and indicated the need for constant efforts to insure that this cooperation becomes even more comprehensive.

During the conversation, certain topical questions of international relations were raised, including the deepening of detente and relations between the two German states as a part of the process of the relaxation of tension and cooperation. They also touched on the situation in the Horn of Africa and the Middle East, the preparations for the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, which will bring together many heads of state and government, the activity of the nonalined movement and so forth.

The conversation was attended by Kiro Gligorov, president of the SFRY Assembly; Berislav Badurina, chief of cabinet of the president of the republic; Prof Dr Gerhard Hahn, GDR ambassador in Belgrade, and others.

Delegation Leaves

LD202228Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1632 GMT 20 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The delegation of the GDR People's Chamber, led by Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the People's Chamber, traveled back to Berlin on Monday afternoon from its 1-week information exchange visit to Yugoslavia. At Belgrade airport, the delegation, which included deputies from all the parties united in the National Front of the GDR and a member of the parliamentary group of the FDGB, was given a cordial sendoff by Kiro Gligorov, president of the Yugoslav Assembly, and other personages of the country.

On Monday morning President Tito received the president of the People's Chamber for a talk. Horst Sindermann conveyed cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, which were reciprocated equally cordially by President Tito. In the course of the cordial and friendly talk, all-round cooperation and the international situation were discussed, particularly with regard to the deepening of detente and to disarmament and the securing of peace.

The delegations of the parliaments of the two countries met at the conclusion of the talks at the seat of the Federal Executive Council in Belgrade. Sindermann and Gligorov praised the talks as a valuable exchange of experience and expressed the wish for the useful meetings between the people's representations of the two countries to be continued at the most varied levels.

Before the departure of the delegation's flight, Sindermann spoke with representatives of the Yugoslav mass media. He stressed as the most important result of the visit the renewed confirmation that agreement exists on all decisive questions of domestic and foreign policy of the two countries. The president of the People's Chamber paid tribute to the great successes of the domestic and foreign policy of the GDR and Yugoslavia and said that now it is a matter of further deepening on a long-term basis the close and comradely cooperation that exists between the two countries.

LCY STUDY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM VISIT TO USSR

LD202230Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2056 GMT 20 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--An LCY study delegation returned from Moscow today, after a 7-day stay in the USSR during which it studied the activity of the CPSU in the development of the political system. The delegation was led by Lazar Vujovic, member of the Executive Committee of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Serbian League of Communists.

At Belgrade airport, the delegation was welcomed by Borislav Milosevic, deputy head of the Department for International Relations of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. Also in the welcoming party were representatives of the USSR Embassy in Belgrade.

POLITIKA COMMENTS ON TITO VISIT TO WASHINGTON

AU1819000Y Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Mar 78 p 3 AU

[S.R. commentary: "Washington Dialog"]

[Text] Meetings of statesmen and politicians, regardless of the titles and ambitions of the participants, do not in themselves change the world. However, they do influence the development of world relations to a greater or lesser degree, depending on the extent to which and the manner in which they reflect and implement the aspirations and needs of the world community as a whole. Naturally, those meetings which leave a deeper imprint in memory and history are those whose participants, through their efforts, farsightedness and understanding, move the basic levers of world politics in the desired direction, those participants who open new perspectives by expanding the scope of and possibilities for cooperation on an equal footing.

It is not a patriotic exaggeration to say that the latest Yugoslav-U.S. summit meeting is precisely one of these rare international events, because of its character, its historical-political timing and its course and result; not because it marks a turning point in the relations between Belgrade and Washington but, on the contrary, because of an exemplary stability which, particularly recently, has characterized the relations between the United States and Yugoslavia.

The fact is that it is difficult to overrate this stability between the two, in many ways different, partners which has been confirmed in such a pronounced and engaging manner precisely at this moment of great tests and crises in various parts of the world.

The Washington meeting, therefore, was no sensation which brings about a temporary excitement or a hastily contrived agreement on current affairs. This meeting was as concrete as was necessary and possible in such a situation, but it was primarily a rational and substantial political dialog of a deeper and more lasting significance. It proceeded in a spirit of mutual acquaintanceship, testing and understanding that "transcends the Yugoslav-U.S. framework" because it links and expresses broader interests.

In this connection, one certainly is not thinking only of an appropriate protocolar-ceremonial and rhetorical closeness, which may sound fine but may not mean much. What is being considered is primarily what, in this imperfect world of states--a world which all its crude realities, with many old and even more new forms of domination and pressure--is the sole alternative to the vicious circle of pressures and the only safe support in international affairs: the overcoming of conflicts, divisions and aversions and a strengthening of common ties and interest. This is, by the way, a real test of the political responsibility and wisdom of present-day statesmen.

Much political realism and no less good will on both sides is needed, naturally, for such mutually useful moves. One notes with satisfaction the general impression that neither side has lacked these qualities.

The third meeting with a U.S. president and the first with Jimmy Carter was, briefly, a practical confirmation of those principles which, in a world of an alarming, limited detente and of historically untenable rifts in the possibilities for political and economic development, are the first condition for stability and progress and even for survival. These principles--independence, territorial integrity, equality, noninterference--are included, as is well known, in the very foundations of the Yugoslav community and are personified in the extraordinary personality of the Yugoslav president and his role and influence in the international affairs of our time, particularly as a pioneer and leader among the nonaligned countries.

Jimmy Carter's United States, certainly also looking out for the future of its world interests, immediately during the formal welcome--with well-chosen words which did not sound like a speech but rather like a well-thought-out expression of a political-programmatic orientation--announced its readiness to accept and to respect Yugoslavia--independent, socialist and nonalined--such as it is "today and in the future." This was particularly emphasized by the repetition of the "deep interest" of the United States in preserving the independence and territorial integrity of Yugoslavia as one of the "foundations of world peace."

The identity of basic interests--through binding declarations in favor of the principles for which the great majority of governments and states, particularly through the nonalined movement, work--shown in this way gave a special importance to the talks in Washington and attracted significant attention in the world.

The Yugoslav president was met and received as a "great world leader" and a valuable interlocutor and adviser in the United States, which, following considerable adventures and stumbles before Carter's election, is endeavoring to collect and settle itself under his leadership and to expand its room for maneuvering in foreign affairs through more flexible, undogmatic diplomatic moves. This circumstance undoubtedly also influenced the Tito-Carter dialog, especially regarding some major hotbeds of crisis in which--for instance, the dangerous clashes and foreign pressures in the so-called Horn of Africa--a significant proximity of views was established.

Surely there will be opportunities to talk more and in detail about these and other results of the Washington meeting, particularly from the point of view of a practical check on the obligations which were so tellingly and solemnly confirmed. It will perhaps be necessary to make special reviews of the exploitation of the opportunities opened or broadened on this occasion for comprehensive, and especially economic, cooperation between the two countries.

At this moment, it nevertheless appears most important to single out the points which are politically most encouraging and historically most far-reaching: The Washington dialog of the two presidents at this exceptional period of world relations was so useful and so successful because, like the earlier meetings at other centers of world power and influence (Moscow, Peking), it was carried out on the indispensable basis of independence and equality.

Therefore, Tito's journey, like the previous ones, is taken and assessed as a great moment for rather small countries that cherish independence and freedom above all as a condition for democratic development and progress.

LJUBICIC LEAVES FOR TOUR OF ALGERIA, ANGOLA, LIBYA

LD201208Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1124 GMT 20 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 20 (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav federal defence secretary, Army General Nikola Ljubicic, heading a delegation of the Yugoslav People's Army, today left for a visit to Algeria. He will also visit Angola and Libya. The visits take place in response to invitations by the three countries' defence ministers.

In Algeria, Angola, and Libya, Defence Secretary Ljubicic will call on some military units and institutions and have talks with his hosts on possibilities for developing relations and cooperation between the countries' armed forces and the Yugoslav People's Army.

TITO SENDS MESSAGE TO UN ANTI-APARTHEID COMMITTEE

LD201742Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1647 GMT 20 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 20 (TANJUG)--On the occasion of the International Day Against Racial Discrimination and Apartheid and the International Year of Struggle Against Apartheid, Yugoslav President Tito today sent a message to the U.N. Anti-Apartheid Committee in which he expresses personally and on behalf of the peoples of Yugoslavia sincere wishes for the success of this significant international solidarity action.

Formal session of the U.N. Anti-Apartheid Committee starts tomorrow in New York.

"As an adherent of the goals and principles of the United Nations, Yugoslavia fully supports the international community efforts for the abolishment of all forms of colonialism, racism and apartheid. Yugoslavia also extends its full support and assistance to the south African peoples and popular liberation movements in their struggle for freedom and independence," says President Tito in his message. The non-aligned countries have always firmly condemned racism, apartheid and colonialism as serious threats for world peace, states the message. President Tito expresses the belief that the coming U.N. special session on Namibia will also contribute to the fulfillment of the goals set up for the action toward the total isolation of racist minority regimes in the south of Africa.

Ever since its foundation, the message proceeds, the world organization has greatly contributed to eliminating colonialism and creating new, more equitable relations in the world. Apartheid and racism in the south of Africa could not be existent today if U.N. General Assembly recommendations and resolutions were more consistently implemented and if some countries did not tolerate and assist the racist regimes.

NONALINED FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET IN BELGRADE 25-29 JUL

LD171752Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1635 GMT 17 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--It is reported from the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs that representatives of over 100 countries and a large number of representatives of liberation movements and international organizations will take part in the conference of foreign ministers of nonalined countries, due to be held in the Sava Congress Hall in Belgrade from 25 to 29 July.

As part of the preparations being made for this important gathering, steps are being taken in Belgrade, the host city, to insure the best accommodation and a pleasant stay for visitors during the conference. Particular attention is being paid to the working conditions for newsmen and cameramen in order to keep the public fully informed on the work of this important gathering. The Federal Executive Council has set up a committee for preparations for the ministerial conference. The committee is chaired by Ivica Cacic, secretary general of the Federal Executive Council.

SAWPY DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR INDIA, JAPAN

LD210610Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1332 GMT 20 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 20 (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia [SAWPY] led by Marjan Rozic, secretary of the Socialist Alliance Federal Conference, left today for visits to India and Japan.

In India, the delegation will have talks with representatives of the Indian National Congress and the ruling Janata Party.

In Japan, the delegation will pay a visit to the Socialist Party, with which the Socialist Alliance has been maintaining fruitful cooperation for several years now. The delegation will also meet with representatives of other political parties with which the Socialist Alliance cooperates.

LCY SECRETARY LEAVES FOR SRI LANKA CP CONGRESS

LD210916Y Belgrade TANGJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0741 GMT 21 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Mirko Popovic, secretary of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, left for Colombo today where he will attend the congress of the Sri Lanka Communist Party. At Belgrade airport, Mirko Popovic was seen off by Zvonko Grahek, deputy director of the Department for International Relations of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION ACCORD WITH JORDAN SIGNED

LD171430Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1348 GMT 17 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 17 (TANJUG)--An agreement on Yugoslav-Jordanian scientific-technical cooperation signed here today provides for the exchange of experts and advisers, training programs and the exchange of information on scientific and technological achievements.

The agreement also provides the possibility of special agreements and programs as the basis for direct cooperation between corresponding Yugoslav and Jordanian economic organizations and scientific institutions.

An agreement on cooperation in culture and education was concluded by the two countries last year.

ECONOMICS OFFICIAL DISCUSSES TRADE IMBALANCE WITH EEC

LD192320Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0606 GMT 19 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Many sections of Yugoslavia's export economy have encountered great difficulties in our commodity exchange with EEC member countries. There is a whole spectrum of obstacles put in the way of our exports, while imports continue to grow. Last year this caused an enormous trade deficit of about $2.5 billion. This was stressed by Muhamed Hadzic, president of the Yugoslav Interest Community for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries, during his conversation with TANJUG journalist Darko Protic about the difficulties in our economic relations with the EEC.

It is not only visible obstacles, said Muhamed Hadzic. In addition to high duties and surcharges, extra-duty barriers have arisen in our trade with the EEC member countries. This is why our exports are stagnating, while in some sectors such as agriculture they are even falling. At the same time, the firms of these countries always find the door open for export of their equipment and consumer goods into our market. The fact that the unfavorable trends last year continued at the beginning of this year was noted at the recent session of the Executive Committee of the Yugoslav Interest Community for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries.

No doubt the reason for this imbalance is to be sought partly in the fact that our operations in the markets of these countries are inadequately organized and that our defense mechanism, which should aim at establishing a more balanced commodity exchange, has not been developed sufficiently, said Muhamed Hadzic. The Yugoslav interest community and the communities in the republics and provinces will try to close this gap in our system and in the way our economic operations abroad are organized. Nor will our associated economy tolerate any longer the fact that, for example, entire factories are imported from these countries without counterdeliveries from our country. It is known that in many industries, and in agriculture too, technologically, and in terms of the quality and prices of our products we match the developed countries. However, even in the case of industrial cooperation with firms in the EEC countries, these joint products have so far incurred high duties or been subject to technical and similar norms so that when these products are imported from Yugoslavia sales in these markets are made difficult. For this very reason we must apply the method of restricting imports from these countries unless our exports receive normal treatment. We will also look for other markets outside the EEC where we do not encounter this kind of difficulty and economic discrimination.

The interest communities for economic relations with foreign countries, which were set up at the end of last year and are now beginning to function, have an opportunity to play a significant role in this respect, stressed Muhamed Hadzic. It suffices to recall that they are now empowered to propose to the Federal Executive Council, on behalf of associated labor and of all organizations of associated labor that deal with foreign countries, measures in the sector of exports, imports, the evening out of the balance of payments and credit relations with foreign countries, and other measures. This is why in the future both the republican and provincial self-management interest communities and the Yugoslav interest community will be more involved in negotiations with economic partners within the EEC sphere, and this means state, parastate or private partners, so that the obstacles placed in the way of our exports to these markets can be eliminated.

Because of the results of our trade with the EEC member countries--and they are not good for our economy--we are forced to negotiate and propose measures restricting imports from these countries. We are not fencing ourselves in, stressed Muhamed Hadzic, president of the Yugoslav Interest Community for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries, at the conclusion of his interview. We continue to give priority to expansion of our economic cooperation with the EEC and with other economic groups in the world, but, if our interests do not meet with understanding, our protection, dictated by the state of our country's balance of payments, becomes a necessity.

SIXTH SESSION OF LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE CONVENED

Dolanc Opens Session

LD200948Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0819 GMT 20 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The sixth session of the LCY Central Committee began in Belgrade this morning under the chairmanship of Stane Dolanc. A report on the work of the LCY and the LCY Central Committee between the 10th and 11th congresses will be examined. The members of the Central Committee will also examine draft changes and amendments to the LCY statutes.

Today's session is expected to fix the date and proposed agenda for the 11th LCY Congress.

Report on Statute Amendments

LD201248Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0327 GMT 20 Mar 78 LD

["Opening report of Jure Bilic at LCY Central Committee session"--TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The opening report on the draft changes and amendments to the LCY statutes was delivered by Jure Bilic, secretary of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Work on preparation of the proposed changes and amendments to the LCY statutes was approached not only from the organizational and statutory point of view but in a much broader fashion, from the point of view of the essential questions of the role, tasks, operational method and realization of the LCY's leading ideopolitical role in the political system of socialist self-managing democracy, Jure Bilic said.

Today the question of the social role of the party, its position in the political system, its work, operational methods and forms is a broad and topical problem, and not only for us here in Yugoslavia. It is not the case in this country that the place of the party is weakening in its role and new operational methods.

On the contrary, the question is merely one of the way in which its leading role in society is carried out, because the development of society demands that the party play a suitable role and that the party exert influence on the development of society. In the world today, and particularly in Europe, this is an unresolved problem and, as one of the essential questions concerning the contradictions and practice in the building of socialism, there are manifestations of contradictory conceptions and tendencies in this connection. The question is whether and to what degree the party is the organ and means of the masses in the struggle for socialism, or whether it is above the masses--their master. Here lies the main conflict, which appears not only between the state and the masses, but rather, at the same time, as a conflict between the party and the masses. The experience of certain communist parties, which in accordance with their own circumstances and historical conditions are seeking their role and place within the given political system of the parliamentary democracy of those countries--though we do support everyone's right to independence and an independent path in the struggle for socialism--does not suit our conditions; nor does that experience which places the party alone in the position of power, that is, a one-party system.

Bilic continued: In our circumstances the role of the League of Communists is that of the guarantor of the revolutionary development of our society and, on the other hand, that of the leading ideopolitical and internal motive force behind the system of socialist self-managing democracy and political activity of the masses socially organized in self-management.

Analysis has demonstrated, Bilic continues, that the basic organizational structure of the League of Communists, that fundamental line from the base to the top of the LCY, is all right as it is now set out in the LCY statutes and other statutes and that there is no need to change its essence.

The LCY should operate within the system of socialist self-management as its driving force, and not outside it; LCY activity has hitherto been concentrated too much in the representative and administrative structures of social decisionmaking.

In practice, the general operational orientation of the League of Communists within the working class and the organized masses often turns into operation within and through the mechanisms of self-management and social decisionmaking in the name of the working class.

This is also seen from the social structure of the membership and the existence of organizations and other forms of operation within the League of Communists, which, in large part, were oriented toward the administrative structures and institutions and not so much toward the direct producers in the basic organizations of associated labor. For example, while every seventh worker is a member of the LCY, every fifth member is an administrative worker, and every second is a leader. This practice, and the existence of large basic organizations, have left their work on the operational methods and development of the internal relations within the League of Communists itself.

In the activity of certain basic LCY organizations, we still find examples of the practice whereby they take into their own hands the right to adopt concrete decisions on questions and matters that fall within the inalienable rights of the worker as a result of his labor self-management. The League of Communists must urge the independence of sociopolitical organizations, relations of cooperation and mutual criticism, and it must come out against manifestations of and tendencies toward exclusiveness and the suppression and diminution of the role of the League of Communists, of which there have been instances in the past.

From the proposed changes and amendments to the statutes, we see that communists and the League of Communists fulfill their role in the political system in two basic ways, Bilic said.

On the one hand, communists are duty bound to operate actively within the self-management, sociopolitical and social organizations and organs, delegations, delegate assemblies, and so on, as equal members. In their activity they adhere to the basic political platform and determined standpoints of the League of Communists. This operational method is not new, of course. However, now the statutes more precisely define their responsibility for such activity and their behavior in the execution of social and self-management functions in the environments and organs in which they are equal members and in which they must respect others' arguments and the existence of various self-management interests.

The other form of direct participation by the League of Communists in the processes of social decisionmaking and political activity is through the delegations and delegates of the League of Communists, that is, their leaderships in the relevant social organ and organs of sociopolitical organizations, where this is envisaged by the constitution and statutes of these organizations.

For all these reasons, one of the main tasks of the League of Communists is the struggle for the new system to function as successfully and effectively as possible, for in this way the League of Communists actually fulfills its leading role.

The proposed changes and amendments to the statutes stress even more the need for the democratic method of forming positions and preparing and adopting decisions.

In this connection, at the level of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, stress is placed on the initiative, role and responsibility of the Leagues of Communists of the republics and provinces and to the commitment and responsibility of all members, organizations and leaderships to carry out consistently the agreed on positions and decisions. The role and activity of the central organs in the LCY are also emphasized; the Central Committee and its Presidium as the single political leadership of the entire LCY, regardless of the method used to elect their members and the way in which these organs are constituted.

The proposed changes and amendments to the LCY statutes guarantee a unified and clear line of organization for communists in the basic organizations of the League of Communists at the base of society--in the organization of associated labor, at work and in the local community--and linking them on a territorial basis in the municipality, province, republic and federation. The firmer forms of organization for communists outside of this, which would have the authority of leaderships and which would be situated between the basic organization of the League of Communists and the municipal conference or committee, have been eliminated from the statutes.

No provision is made for the formation of one basic organization for several basic organizations of associated labor, for it can be formed from as few as three members of the League of Communists. This will make it possible for basic organizations to be founded in many villages where there are none today. The statutes allow for the possibility of forming several basic organizations in one organization of associated labor or a local community. The basic organizations must be affirmed as the ideopolitical force operating in direct conjunction with the interests of associated workers on questions of income management, income relations, self-management agreement and association, distribution according to the results of labor, the development of productivity, and so on. But likewise, the basic organization must fight against group ownership and other tendencies toward vested interests, to which not even workers are immune, and through its activity rise to the level of being responsible for the overall policy of the League of Communists and the revolutionary movement.

There has been a lot of discussion regarding the organization of the leadership of Leagues of Communists in the republics and provinces and the central LCY leadership. The proposed changes insure unified principles in organization which can contribute to and lighten the work of maintaining everyday mutual contacts of the central organs of the LCY. More precisely, the starting point has been taken that the specific features of the individual republics and provinces are not so marked as to demand an essentially different organization in the leading organs of the Leagues of Communists.

Instead of two organs as hitherto--the presidiums and the executive committees--it is envisaged that the central and provincial committees and the Central Committee of the LCY should have only one body--the Presidium--as the political-executive organ. The Presidium would have its own secretary and a certain number of executive secretaries in charge of certain spheres of work and directly responsible to the Presidium.

The proposed changes and amendments to the statutes also envisage a somewhat more active role for the LCY Central Committee, and the operative function of the LCY Central Committee Presidium as the political-executive organ of the LCY Central Committee and as a working body is strengthened.

The main tasks of the secretary and executive secretaries of the Presidium are defined. The Presidium is to act as the direct political-executive leadership of the LCY. It will organize the constant activity of its members, and the division of labor and concrete delegation of work to various spheres will be carried out here. The Presidium will examine current ideopolitical questions and social problems more frequently and more concretely.

No provision is made for the existence of any kind of executive organ except the secretary and executive secretaries, who are to answer personally to the Presidium for the affairs and obligations entrusted to them, Bilic said. Only the Presidium, as a collective organ, is to guarantee and coordinate the current ideopolitical activity with the central and provincial committees and the committee of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army.

In this connection the role of the LCY president in setting in motion initiatives and the examination of certain current questions, the holding of consultations with the most responsible officials, and the coordination of their work, and so forth, is also strengthened. The Presidium will be acquainted in a suitable manner with the standpoints and actions determined in these consultations.

In the draft changes and amendments to the LCY's statutes, certain amendments have been proposed which define more precisely the role and operational method of the League of Communists in the formation of criteria and the cadre policy in the League of Communists and in society. It should be stressed, Bilic went on, that in practice even greater care is taken to implement the policy on the movement of cadres from work organizations to certain social and party positions and vice versa in accordance with the already adopted positions concerning cadre policy in the League of Communists and with the solutions contained in the constitution.

More attention must be paid to the equal distribution of social functions. Among other things, the conception and practice whereby only functions in the League of Communists are considered important and less importance is given to those in the social organs and sociopolitical organizations must be done away with.

It goes without saying that the proposed changes and amendments to the statutes and everything contained in documents cannot in itself solve all problems concerning the construction of democratic relations and effective action in a revolutionary political organization such as the LCY. For this reason, the entire membership of the organizations and leaderships must be constantly active in practice.

The Presidium proposes that, after today's discussion and adoption of the proposed changes and amendments to the statutes, this draft should be presented for discussion to the League of Communists and the public.

Through the solutions put forward through changes and amendments to the statutes we are, in fact, insuring the continuity of the policy, standpoints and decisions of the 10th LCY Congress in the realization of the leading ideopolitical role of the LCY in the new circumstances of more developed self-management democracy. This will contribute to the League of Communists of Yugoslavia becoming stronger and consolidating its ideopolitical unity and mobility to become increasingly an organization of revolutionary action capable of effectively implementing its positions and policy, Jure Bilic said in conclusion.

Report on LCY Work

LD201304Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0628 GMT 20 Mar 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--On the occasion of the examination and adoption of a report on the work of the LCY and LCY Central Committee between the 10th and 11th LCY congresses, Mirko Popovic, secretary of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, delivered a report at the LCY Central Committee session.

In contrast to previous reports to congresses, the report to the 11th LCY Congress [words indistinct] political analysis of the social development and implementation of the role of the League of Communists from the 10th congress to today contains a broader assessment of the ground covered in the socialist transformation of our society and the activity in the very first conversations with Comrade Tito relating to preparations for the forthcoming congress.

The orientation in the present report follows from the need to understand the previous processes of our self-management socialist development in the context of the overall postwar development of our society. Certain important foundations of the success and originality of this development are to be found as early as the national liberation struggle period and the armed socialist revolution. Our point of departure was that a fuller assessment of the present and of the authenticity of our path to socialism can be made if the connection between and integration of our socialist development and the leading ideological-political role of the party in it are borne in mind. Without this, it is impossible to understand the importance of the results achieved in all spheres of our social transformation on the basis of socialist self-management or the problems and contradictions of that transformation which are more long-term in character.

It is also necessary to present and assess the ground we have covered because of our place and role in the international workers movement and the contemporary world as a whole. The truth about our revolution, its independent and original paths and important results is known throughout the world. However, it should be constantly disseminated anew, and realizations concerning new steps and results in our revolutionary transformation must be incorporated in it.

Important assessments and observations indicate the powerful ideological-political unity achieved in the League of Communists between the two congresses, the complete stability achieved in the development of our society on socialist self-management bases, the deepened and consolidated unity of all our nations and nationalities on the basis of equality, brotherhood and unity and the obviously strengthened independent international position and standing of our country in the world.

This is primarily the result of the increasingly full and successful development of socialist self-management in all spheres of social work and life and direct self-management decisionmaking by the worker in matters concerning the conditions, means and results of his labor and all the processes of social reproduction and social affairs.

The successful economic development of the country, even though accompanied by numerous problems, has made possible important results in the growth of the material base of society and the general and individual living standard.

The rich and lively activity of the LCY in the international workers and communist movement has confirmed the correctness of the familiar strategic orientation of the League of Communists in this sphere, which is increasingly being manifested in relations between a growing number of parties and movements. It is on these bases that the SFRY also provides an important contribution toward the struggle of other nations in the solving of the urgent problems of the contemporary world and socialism as a world process.

An attempt has been made in the report to present in a self-critical manner not only everything that has yielded positive results but also what has been omitted, areas of stagnation and weaknesses and inadequacies, as well as places where resistance and tendencies opposed to our development appear, Mirko Popovic said in conclusion.

Decision on Composition of Bodies

LD201544Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1150 GMT 20 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--In order to insure a timely and regular procedure in the proposing and election of members of the LCY Central Committee, the commissions for statutory questions and the supervisory commissions of the LCY at the congresses of the Leagues of Communists of the socialist republics, the conferences of the Leagues of Communists of the socialist autonomous provinces and the conference of the organization of the LCY in the Yugoslav People's Army, in accordance with Article 62 of the LCY statutes and at the proposal of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the LCY Central Committee adopted the following decision at its sixth session held on 20 March 1978:

Decision: Concerning the determining of the number of members of the LCY Central Committee, the Commission for Statutory Questions of the LCY and the Supervisory Commission of the LCY

1. At the congresses of the Leagues of Communists of the socialist republics, the conferences of the Leagues of Communists of the socialist autonomous provinces and the conference of the organization of the LCY in the Yugoslav People's Army, a total of 157 members will be elected to the Central Committee of the LCY, 15 members to the Commission for Statutory Questions of the LCY and 6 members to the Supervisory Commission of the LCY.

2. At the congress of the League of Communists of each republic, 19 members of the Central Committee of the LCY are to be elected, 2 members of the Commission for Statutory Questions of the LCY and 1 member of the LCY Supervisory Commission; at the conference of the League of Communists of each autonomous province 14 members of the LCY Central Committee and 1 member of the Commission for Statutory Questions of the LCY; and at the conference of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army 15 members of the LCY Central Committee and 1 member of the Commission for Statutory Questions of the LCY are to be elected.

3. The presidents of the central committees of the Leagues of Communists of the socialist republics and the presidents of the provincial committees of the Leagues of Communists of the autonomous provinces have, on the basis of Article 66 of the LCY statutes, the function of members of the LCY Central Committee.

The presidents of the commissions for statutory questions of the Leagues of Communists of the socialist republics, the Leagues of Communists of the socialist autonomous provinces and of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army have, on the basis of Article 75 of the LCY statutes, the function of members of the Commission for Statutory Questions of the LCY.

The presidents of the supervisory commissions of the Leagues of Communists of the socialist republics, the Leagues of Communists of the socialist autonomous provinces and the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army have, on the basis of Article 80 of the LCY statutes, the function of members of the Supervisory Commission of the LCY.

The LCY Central Committee will thus have a total of 165 members, the Commission for Statutory Questions of the LCY 24, and the Supervisory Commission of the LCY 15.

The 11th LCY Congress will carry out the verification of the election of the members of the LCY Central Committee, the Commission for Statutory Questions of the LCY and the Supervisory Commission of the LCY.

4. This decision is in force from the day of its adoption.

[Signed] For the LCY Central Committee, Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium

Congress Dates, Agenda Approved

LD201252Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 20 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--On the basis of Article 50 of the LCY statutes and Point 1 of the decision of the fifth session of the LCY Central Committee on the convening of the 11th LCY Congress, and at the proposal of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the Central Committee has adopted the following decision at its sixth session held on 20 March 1978:

Decision: Concerning the date and proposed agenda of the 11th LCY Congress:

A. The 11th LCY Congress will be held on 20, 21, 22 and 23 June 1978 in Belgrade.

B. The following agenda is proposed for the 11th LCY Congress:

1. Election of working bodies of the congress;
2. Verification of the authorization of the delegates;
3. Report on the work of the LCY organs between the 10th and 11th LCY congresses:
   a. Central Committee of the LCY
   b. Commissions for statutory questions of the LCY
   c. Supervisory commissions of the LCY
4. Report of Josip Broz Tito, president of the LCY;
5. Discussion of the report of president of the LCY and of the reports of the LCY organs;
6. Election of congress commissions or their presidiums and chairmen; discussion in the commissions of the forthcoming tasks of the LCY and of the draft document of the 11th LCY Congress;
7. Adoption of the resolutions of the 11th LCY Congress and of the changes and amendments to the LCY statutes;
8. Verification of the election of the LCY organs.

C. The draft documents of the 11th LCY Congress and other material will be presented by the LCY Central Committee Presidium to the delegates to and participants in the congress, to the central and provincial committees of the League of Communists and to the committee of the conference of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army.

The draft documents of the 11th LCY Congress will be published; they will be discussed in the organizations and leaderships of the LCY.

[Signed] For the LCY Central Committee

Secretary of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Stane Dolanc.

Further Report on Agenda

LD201740Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1632 GMT 20 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 20 (TANJUG)--President Josip Broz Tito of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) will present the report to the 11th Congress of the LCY, to take place in Belgrade from June 20 through 23. After debates on this report, in congress committees the congress will adopt several resolutions.

The report will be on the work of the Central Committee and other LCY organs between the 10th congress in May, 1974, and the 11th congress in June.

The 11th congress is also due to amend the LCY statute and confirm the members elected to the new Central Committee and other LCY organs.

The members of the LCY Central Committee will be elected at the congresses of the League of Communists in Yugoslavia's six constituent republics, the League conferences of the two autonomous provinces and the League conference of the league in the Yugoslav People's Army.

The draft agenda for the LCY's 11th congress was formulated by the Central Committee in session today and will be brought forward before the delegates at the congress itself.

At its session today, the Central Committee also decided that the draft documents for the LCY's 11th Congress be made public and submitted to discussion by all LCY organizations and leading bodies.

LCY ADOPTS THESIS ON SOCIALIST STATES FOR CONGRESS

LD211046Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0924 GMT 21 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 21 (TANJUG)--"Socialist countries in which communist parties are in power continue to register successes in their economic, social and cultural development, thereby enlarging prospects for the more complete fulfillment of the aspirations of their working classes and peoples. Difficulties are also being encountered, while in some a slowdown in effective economic development is evident".

This assessment of the development and achievements of socialist countries is part of the theses recently adopted by the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee for the 11th LCY Congress. The congress will be held in Belgrade from June 20-23.

"By perfecting their existing social-economic and political systems, these countries endeavour to find ways to overcome, as effectively and successfully as possible, contradictions arising from the disparity between the achieved level of development of forces in production and the existing situation in the development of socialist social relations, namely, the position of the working people," the theses state. "In the quest for such solutions lies the significance of economic, constitutional and other reforms undertaken by some of these countries", the theses further state.

By their development and policies, the socialist countries exert a strong influence on international relations and are a basic factor in the progressive transformation of these relations, the theses state.

Individual socialist countries assume different positions and approaches in the solving of major international problems. At the same time, in present-day international relations, problems, dilemmas and conflicts deriving from contradictions in relations among socialist countries are distinctly present and require corresponding ways for their progressive resolution. The theses conclude that the "democratic principles of international relations, as an historical attainment of progressive socialist development, should assert themselves precisely in relations among socialist countries, especially in view of experience to date in these relations."

LAW PROPOSED ON REORGANIZING FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION

AU201040Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Mar 78 p 8 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Summary] According to "the proposal for the adoption of the law on the organization and the sphere of competence of federal organs of administration and federal organizations," which has been submitted to the SFRY Assembly for consideration, "after 15 May this year the federal organs of administration and the federal organizations will have a somewhat different structure and organization than they now have." According to this law, there will be eight federal secretariats, six federal committees, three federal administrations and three inspectorates, that is, there will be one federal secretariat more and six federal committees fewer than now. A new Federal Secretariat for Information will replace the present Federal Committee for Information, and a new Federal Secretariat for Markets and General Economic Affairs will replace the present Federal Secretariat for Markets and Prices.

Under the provisions of the proposed law, the federal committees for social planning, for tourism, for economic cooperation with developing countries, for labor and employment, for health and social insurance and for science and culture "should cease to operate by 15 May this year."

The only federal committees that will continue to operate after 15 May will be those for energy and industry, for agriculture, for transport and communications, for labor, health and social insurance, for questions of war veterans and military disabled persons and for legislation. The tasks and competences of the abolished federal organs and organizations will be assumed by other appropriate organs and organizations. Thus, the Federal Institute for Social Planning will assume the tasks of the abolished Federal Committee for Social Planning; the Federal Secretariat for Markets and General Economic Affairs will assume the tasks of the abolished Federal Committee for Tourism; and the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Trade, the Federal Secretariat for Finance, the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, the Federal Committee for Agriculture and the Federal Committee for Transport and Communications will assume the tasks and functions of the abolished Federal Committee for Economic Cooperation With Developing Countries.

The proposal for the adoption of this new law points out that "the Federal Executive Council will propose that the executive councils of the republics and provinces conclude accords on forming joint organs to cooperate and to coordinate work in tasks and affairs of common interest. It is anticipated that such joint organs could be formed in the scientific, cultural, educational, tourism, environmental and other fields." A number of the existing federal committees and institutes would be incorporated in these new joint organs, which would further enhance the participation of the republics and provinces in the federation's affairs.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

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